The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1861.

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THE SECESSION REBELLION.

IMPORTANT FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Official Account of the Battle at Philippi.

Complete Rout of Two Thousand Rebels.

COL. KELLY NOT KILLED.

An Advance of the Federal Troops To-day Towards Manassas Gap.

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IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Yankee Gone to Norfolk with a Flag of Truce.

Gen. Butler Preparing for an Advance.

FATE OF THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

Rumored Withdrawal of the Insurgents from Harper's Ferry.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 4.

Señor HURTIDO, the New-Granadian Commissioner for the settlement of the Panama claims, was presented to the President to day. By agreement, a delay of eighty days is to occur, before the Commissioners enter upon the discharge of their duties. The condition of the Government of New-Granada, threatened to be overthrown by a revolution, is the reason assigned by the Minister for asking the delay, and our excuse for granting it. By the way, it is probable that Gen. HERRAN will again be sent as Minister to this country, in the event of the success of Gen. MOSQUERA.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

Col. BARTLETT, who arrived in Washington, to-day, denies that his brigade has been ordered back to New-York. Indeed, he represents it as standing high in the estimation of Gen. BUTLER.

Parson BEECHER left for New-York this P. M., having succeeded in securing the acceptance of the Brooklyn Phalanx.

Preparations for repelling an attack, were made at Fort Corcoran, last night. Information of the probable attack of a rebel column, had been officially communicated to Col. CORCORAN, with instructions to hold his force in readiness to repel it. In accordance with orders from the War Department, the Fifth New-York fell back to a position abreast of the Sixty-ninth, and the Twenty-eighth, New-York, was placed as a reserve in position from the *tête-de-pont* of the Sixty-ninth to the Aqueduct Bridge. The Thirteenth, New-York, crossed the river, and was divided into two battalions, one of which was held in reserve at the foot of Corcoran Hill, with orders to support the right of the Sixty-ninth in case of a general attack. The other battalion of the Thirteenth took position in the rear of the Fifth, to support that regiment and to skirmish from the foot of Corcoran Hill to the *tête-de-pont*.

In the afternoon the Sixty-ninth had constructed an abattis extending three quarters of a mile, from the foot of the bastion to a ravine through which the rebels would have to advance to make an attack. The men slept behind this work on their blankets, each in the place he was to occupy in case of an attack.

REPORTED ADVANCE OF REBELS.

About 3 o'clock, this morning, the outposts of the Second Company of United States Dragoons galloped in with a report that the rebels in force, with cavalry, infantry and artillery, were advancing, and not more than three miles distant, with the evident purpose of attacking.

Col. CORCORAN ordered large bonfires to be lighted three hundred yards in front of his lines, for the double purpose of deceiving the enemy and enabling his men to see the rebels as they advanced. Two companies of United States Dragoons, under Lieut. TOMPKINS, made a short excursion from the outposts, and reported having heard firing. One scout represented that he had seen a column of infantry drawing field-pieces or carts. Another scout represented having seen cavalry in force on Cross Road.

Notwithstanding these statements, however, nothing more was heard of the rebels, nor were any to be seen at daylight within range of the field-glasses. With the mist of the morning, infantry and cavalry and artillery had melted away, like the baseless fabric of a dream, and the Sixty-ninth, stacking their muskets, with pickaxes and spades resumed work in the trenches.

The Seventy-ninth have gone into quarters at Georgetown College, lately occupied by the Sixty-ninth.

A company of recruits for the Twelfth were sworn in to-day.

JOSEPH A. NUNEZ, of California, declines the appointment of Commission to La Paz. He will be appointed a Paymaster in the Army.

I am reliably informed that Mr. LITTLEJOHN has written a letter declining the appointment of Consul to Liverpool, and asking the appointment of Mr. WRIGHT, of Oswego, as his successor. It is doubtful if Mr. LITTLEJOHN'S declination will be accepted.

BIDS FOR THE FIFTH QUARTERS.

The bids for the purchase of the hides, tallow, horns and hoofs of the cattle killed by the United States within the military district of Washington were opened to-day. The highest bid was that of JOHN CRAIG & Co. at $10 52 per head. The lowest bid was JACOB SHARP at $3. The price heretofore paid was $5 63. It is doubtful if the highest bidder will give the security required, as his price is higher than the same articles would command in New-York.

THE FIGHT AT PHILLIPPA.

A special Cabinet meeting was called to-day.

Important dispatches have just reached Gen. SCOTT, giving details of the fight at Phillippa, last night, twenty miles from Grafton. The enemy was some 2,000 strong, and was surprised in camp. Fifteen to twenty were killed in the conflict, several prisoners were taken, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition, tents, &c., fell into the hands of the Federal forces, commanded by Cols. KELLEY and CRITTENDEN. Col. KELLEY, of the First Virginia Union Volunteers, is reported killed. The enemy was completely routed, and retreated into the interior of Virginia.

The Department Buildings are being draped in mourning to-day, on account of the death of Judge DOUGLAS, whose remains are expected here on Thursday or Friday for interment in the Congressional Burial Ground.

THE WASHINGTON CITY ELECTION.

The City election for Collector, Surveyor, Register, Aldermen and Council occurred here yesterday. The vote was small, and little interest was manifested in it. The unconditional Union ticket is believed to have prevailed by slight majorities, though the vote is close.

The Scotch Highlanders, Seventy-ninth Regiment, arrived at 3 o'clock this morning. They make a fine show, and are greatly admired. The novelty of their costume is striking, and the Highlanders are just now the lions of the hour.

I learn that the Second Brigade in New-Jersey, under the original levy of the President, has been mustered into service, and numbers about 3,000 men. They are encamped near Trenton, and now await orders. The Brigade is made up of three regiments of stalwart men, who have enlisted for the war.

MOVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.

Within the past twenty-four hours no movements have been made among the troops at Alexandria of material consequence. I passed a few hours in camp over the river to day, and found about five or six hundred of the men busily engaged in squads at the trenches The weather continues intensely hot, but no serious illness prevails.

The number of secession troops, in and around Fairfax, and between that point and Manassas Gap, is now set down at not exceeding four thousand six hundred in all.

A forward movement of a portion of our forces is ordered to-day, and an advance of some three or four miles will be made by the van in the next twelve hours.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-MEXICO.

Major MYERS, United States Army, arrived in Washington to-day from New-Mexico, over the Plains. The Major was stopped by secession troops *en route* hither at Osage River Bridge, 100 miles from St. Louis. The rebels examined him cautiously, and demanded his arms, but afterwards suffered him to proceed. He thinks that serious trouble may be anticipated in New-Mexico from the State of affairs east ward, and fears are entertained that some recent political movements, in behalf of the Territory, may not prove so advantageous to the people there as was at first hoped for by those most deeply concerned in the welfare of that region of country.

MAJ.-GEN BANKS.

Maj.-Gen. BANKS remains at Willard's yet. I am able to state that, although up to yesterday hopes were entertained by certain prominent members of the Government that Gen. BANKS would accept the Quartermaster General's Department, it has now been definitely decided that he goes into the field, though no location has as yet been fixed on for his assignment. I learn that he will await instructions here, and that he will lose no time by returning even to Chicago, where his family still remain, but will go to duty immediately upon receiving orders.

D. T. MOORE. British Despatch Agent, so well known from New-York to Washington, has been in the service forty-five years, having been appointed to this post May, 1816, during the reign of George III. Yesterday he filed with the British Minister the necessary evidence and documents, and asks to be placed upon the Civil Pension list.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

A messenger arrived from Fortress Monroe this morning. The troops there continue to enjoy good health. Some half-dozen members of the Troy (N. Y.) Regiment were on trial for the alleged robbery of a man and woman at Hampton. The Judge-Advocate on this occasion is N. ST. JOHN GREEN, a prominent Boston lawyer, and brother to DURELL GREEN, lately appointed Colonel in the United States Army. The citizens of Hampton and the residents in the immediate neighborhood of the Fortress, have conceived some alarm at the heavy augmentation of troops there, and appeared more especially concerned at the presence of Col. DURYEA'S Zouave Regiment, whom they stand in fear of. Most of the inhabitants are getting away from the vicinity and from Hampton as fast as it is practicable.

The value of negroes there is now rendered but nominal, and Cuffee is moving off also with an alacrity which is surpassed only by the locomotion of Massa, though in a different direction. Fugitives still flee to the fort. Gen. BUTLER has now about 115 negroes, not 350 as reported, employed in and about the fortress. Many families have departed in the direction of York One man, a Mr. JONES, had twenty slaves, all but one of whom left him, and sought refuge in the fort. This last chattel was devoted affectionately to ole massa, and declared he loved him. "I'll nebber leab yer, massa—nebber!" swore this chattel, a very promising sable, "I'll stick to my ole massa 'longs I lib!" and master and man left together for the interior. Next morning, when massa rose to proceed on his journey, his devoted property had decamped for the North, taking with him massa's horse, and neither Cuffee nor horse have since been heard from.

Judge THOS. RUSSELL, Hon. W. T. DAVIES and Hon. J. MORRISSEY, a Commission from Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, to look after her troops, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Monday, in the steamer *Cambridge*, from Boston. As the steamer entered the mouth of the Bay in the night, a false light decoyed her, and she ran ashore on the sand beach, whence she got off after considerable trouble. Brig.-Gen. PEIRCE, of Massachusets, was on board, with some fifty sappers and miners, and the cargo comprised provisions, tents and munitions for the Third and Fourth Massachusetts Regiments at the fort.

There are between eight and nine thousand troops now there, and accessions are constantly arriving. Gen BUTLER'S plans are not known, of course, but it is understood that he is preparing for a decisive and important movement.

The Massachusetts quota of the regular Army appointments was decided upon to-day. The old Bay State gets one Lieutenant Colonel, six Captains, twelve First Lieutenants, and six Second Lieutenants, as her portion of the officers in the new levy. The names of the fortunate appointees have not as yet been made public.

Sixty members of the Seventy-first Regiment came in this morning with the Scotch Regiment, and about thirty recruits for the Ninth New-York Regiment also accompanied them.

HEAVY ORDNANCE.

A large number of guns of heavy calibre have lately been taken down to the wharf here, in readiness for shipment away.

The *Freeborn* steamer is repairing damages at the Navy-yard.

The Rhode Island steamer *Sea Gull* left for Providence to-day, after discharging stores for the troops now here from that State.

A party of marines arrived to-day from the ship *Allegheny*, at Annapolis, to be placed on Board the boats running up and down the river here.

The New-York Fifth returned to this side the river to-day.

All the troops in Washington to-night are ordered to sleep on their arms.

Gen. WEBB is in Washington. He will to-morrow morning formally signify his acceptance of the Brazil mission.

The President had to-day a diplomatic dinner, at which all the heads of the Departments were present.

ACCIDENT TO SENATOR HARRIS.

A serious accident occurred to Senator HARRIS to-day. He was crossing a street near the Treasury Department, and attempted to avoid a passing carriage. In doing so he ruptured the muscles of the lower part of the leg. He was in great pain for some time, but is suffering less this evening. He will be confined to his room for some days.

An attempt was made to-day to close up the New-York appointments, but the attempt failed. The stick appears to be on the Surveyor Negotiations are going on to-night, but without much chance of agreement.

Paymaster PANGBORN has been ordered to report for duty on board the *Vincennes*, at Boston.

LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 4.

Lieutenant WEST, formerly in command of the steamer *Philadelphia*, has been ordered to join the *St. Lawrence* at Philadelphia.

The *Keystone State* left here last night, probably for New-York.

The vessels at the Washington Navy-yard, for immediate service, are the *Baltimore, Philadelphia, Anacosta* and *Freeborn*. They are well supplied with ammunition and stores, and are awaiting orders.

The secession prisoners, about forty in number, are still on board the *Powhatan*. They are exceedingly well treated.

Several of the regiments here have for some nights past been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for duty at a minute's warning. There is much anxiety on their part for forward movements.

The New-York Highlanders did not arrive until 2 o'clock this morning. They are quartered for the present at Georgetown College.

OUR WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

The Service in Virginia—A Night Alarm Along the Intrenchments—Promptness of our Troops—Threatenings of the Rebels—Want of Artillery, &c.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
DEPARTMENT EASTERN VIRGINIA,
Monday, June 3, 1861.

Last night, about 12 o'clock, the advanced pickets of the rebel army fired on the outposts of the Twenty-eighth New-York Regiment, who returned the compliment, and forthwith a general alarm was sounded. The Fifth New-York had fallen back early during the day to a position abreast of the Sixty-ninth, on the left-hand side of the road leading to Fairfax Court-house; and immense progress had also been made in constructing a *tête-de pont* to protect the Aqueduct Bridge, in the rear of, and below Fort Corcoran, the main work of defence at this end of the line.

In an instant after the firing, the bugles of the Fifth, Twenty-eighth, and Sixty-ninth sounded the officers' call and the drums beat to arms. Being in Fort Corcoran, and confining my correspondence to things personally seen or heard, I must speak mainly of the conduct of the Sixty-ninth, though I learn that all the regiments along the line from here to Alexandria did their duty equally well—one continuous roll of drums and ringing of bugle-calls running down the whole range of hills from this point.

In three minutes from the call to arms, the Sixty-ninth were mustered in full equipments along the ramparts—Col. CORCORAN commanding, under the orders of Acting Brig-Gen. HUNTER, who has command of the three New-York regiments forming the Brigade at this point. Silence was ordered, and the strictest silence preserved, with only occasional whispered jokes amongst the men, and the sound of falling tents outside the lines, as they were struck in order to leave clear fronts of fire from the parapets. There was none, or but very little, "skulking" that I could see—even the new recruits, some of whom are still unprovided with firearms, picking up shovels and spades and falling into line on the banquette along with their more lucky brethren carrying muskets.

On the ramparts, too, stood Judge DALY and RICHARD O'GORMAN, armed with revolvers, and eager to discharge any duty that might be assigned to them. Also JOHN SAVAGE, who volunteered into the ranks and carried a musket. JOHN O'MAHONY, also a visitor to the Camp, volunteered as Col. CORCORAN'S aid, and was in the saddle for action. Father MOONEY, too, had his place, and did much to encourage the men. But the alarm was not followed by a general attack, as expected—two Orderly Dragoons attached to Col. HUNTER, soon returning from the camp of the Twenty-eighth with intelligence that all was quiet—the men who had fired on the Twenty-eighth's pickets having immediately disappeared into the trees out of which they had emerged. On this, by orders of Col. HUNTER, the men were dismissed to sleep on their arms, with the exception of about 100 stationed in the bastions, and half a company, under Capt. HAGGERTY, sent forward to reconnoitre towards the Twenty-eighth, on the road to Fairfax Court house. Early in the evening, I should have commenced by stating, scouting parties had been sent forward from the Sixty-ninth about three miles in advance of the Twenty-eighth, and there had been whispered information from high sources that the attack (now positively set down for to-night) was to have been made last night.

Scarcely had the men lain down after the first alarm, the staff officers being still assembled in the Colonel's tent, before another roll of musketry, with a spattering fire, came from the same direction, and again the bugles sounded and the drums rolled amongst the woody hills from Fort Corcoran to Alexandria. It was a pitch black night; no moon, and but a single star to be seen; the very night of all others favorable to an attack, and this second alarm, (about 2 o'clock this morning) made us sure that the first skirmishers were now being followed up by the main force.

Again the ramparts were manned as before, unbroken silence prevailing that we might hear what was being done in advance of us. But all was still. At length Col. HUNTER, Col. CORCORAN and staff, accompanied by Quartermaster TULLY as a volunteer, rode up the road to ascertain what was this second alarm, but returned in less than an hour with the news that it was only a repetition of the former bushfighting, and that, as the Twenty-eighth and Company B of the Second Dragoons were now thoroughly on the alert,—the latter under command of Lieut. TOMPKINS,—we might again retire to sleep, if sleep we could, until aroused by another alarm.

And we did sleep, all of us; for we were thoroughly tired, both officers and men. A dress parade had been held during the day, and the Sixty-ninth reviewed by Col HUNTER. In the afternoon, the men had been hard at work in the trenches; and finally, these two alarms had kept them awake and on foot in the pitch-black, sultry, suffocating air—the only lively sights to be seen, being enormous lightning-bugs, flitting over the surrounding woods and hills, and strangely taking the appearance of rockets or pyrotechnic signals of some kind, thrown up by the rebel army.

But this morning we have gained intelligence from high sources, which leaves no doubt, apparently, that the "smoke" of last night had real "fire" behind it. On high authority it is rumored that an attack in force is to take place to-night—the main weight of it falling, probably, on this end of the line, as the position commanding (to a certain extent) all the others in succession. In consequence of this, the Thirteenth New-York has been sent to reinforce us; and our men have already constructed—since the news came, about four hours—an *abattis* or breastwork of felled trees, from the reëntering angle of the bastion on the extreme right, away past the hospital, and so on down to the river. Intense activity also prevails in the earthworks, the men having received double rations, and working as cheerfully and incessantly as so many beavers.

The Fifth New-York, I regret to say, has not been treated well, and have not behaved well, to use the mildest phrase. The men are suffering from sickness, and some of its officers appear to be at loggerheads. For this reason it received orders to report at Washington this afternoon, leaving its place here to be filled by the Thirteenth New-York, whose bugles I hear coming up the hill (4½ P. M.) as I write. The Sixty-ninth are cheering and hurrahing for their arrival; but the Fifth who have been ordered peremptorily to remain on the field until to-morrow morning, observe for the most part an unfortunate silence. The Thirteenth look well, appear in high condition, and will be put to work immediately to assist in carrying out the *abattis* in the line from the left bastion down to the woods which lie between this hill and Arlington House, where the Eighth New-York is stationed.

Will you believe it that we are still without artillery, although two bastions are completed, with banquette and sodded parapet,—the whole work being in an advanced condition, and capable, with guns, of a powerful defence. Of course, they can send us, if they have them to spare, a couple of guns from Sherman's Battery; and the Eighth New-York have five or six pieces, well served, they say, and ready for service. The Eighth, however, are stationed in a thick wood, where artillery could be of no possible service; while we front an open plain, varied with undulations of greater and less depth, but with full a clear mile in front of us to be raked by artillery. On the other hand, the Eighth are in a central position, where Gen. MCDOWELL has his Head-quarters, and I doubt not that it is all right as it is, and that my speculations and all other non-professional criticisms on military movements are utter bosh and tomfoolery.

Gen. MCDOWELL, I may say, has the look of a soldier every inch. He is tall, burly, bluff, in the very prime of life, with features indicating remarkable animal and physical strength. He is constantly in the saddle, and has the full confidence and respect of the men, especially the Irish element, on whom physical stature and strength never fail to make an impression. Col. HUNTER, commanding the Brigade at this position, is an officer of middle age, with remarkable gentleness of manner, courtesy and firmness. His deliberate and calm course of action acts as a sedative of the most powerful kind on those apt to be excited, while his vigilance is all the more effective from the fact that he never allows his cool judgment to be moved for an instant from its balance. He served with distinction through the Mexican War, and has since held various positions of importance. He is now Colonel of the Third Cavalry, a regiment in process of being raised.

I know not whether I can have this letter posted this evening or not. The bridges are guarded, with orders to let none pass either way, except with orders from head-quarters to general head-quarters; but possibly Col. HUNTER may be sending in dispatches to the War Department by one of his dragoon orderlies,—of whom he has now four in constant attendance. There are about 68 dragoons of Company B, Second Cavalry, now in advance of us, with the Twenty-eighth, their orders being to fall back slowly on our position if the enemy appears in force to-night. A more busy or intensely exciting scene than the camp now presents I have never seen. All the Sixty-ninth are at work in the trenches, and to night each man will lie down in his blanket on the banquette, on the very spot he is to fight upon, should the attack be made.

It is curious for one who has often speculated on what must be a soldier's feeling on entering battle for the first time, to note the calmness and absolute carelessness with which the boys are making their preparations,—examining the caps of their guns, wadding, counting their cartridges, burnishing up their arms, oiling the stock of their bayonets, so that they may come off and again be put on easily, and going through all the other routine necessary to be done. Then they leap into the trenches with a shout, having stacked their arms above them on the banquette, seize pick and shovel, and dig and pick, and throw up earth and trundle their wheelbarrows, as if they were preparing for some immense merry-making to come off to night. Of course, the attack may be postponed until to-morrow night; but it is not probable, from the positiveness of the information. At any rate, it has to come soon, if ever; and I find it a relief from thought to write during the interval of two hours allotted for dinner and rest.

Will you beg the Defence Committee to send on to us light suits of flannel and straw hats for the men? The Havelocks sent by Mrs. Judge DALY, and the many patriotic ladies who assisted her, have been of great—infinite—service; but we want straw hats, for the regulation caps under the Havelocks are too heavy. The weather is intensely hot and bright, a light shower to day having only laid the dust, without cooling it. In haste I must now conclude, being requested to give the thanks of the Regiment to the many friends who have forwarded articles for their comfort. Very obediently yours, H.

RUMORED EVACUATION OF HARPER'S FERRY.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Tuesday, June 4.

A person from Sharpsburgh, Md., states that the rebels have sent over five hundred sick back to Winchester. The prevailing diseases are small pox and diarrhœa.

There are about 200 men at Sheppardstown on the Virginia side.

It is the general belief that Harper's Ferry has been evacuated by the secession troops, the evidence being the loading of cars.

COL KELLY NOT DEAD.

HOPES ENTERTAINED FOR HIS RECOVERY.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 4.

Col. KELLY, wounded at the Philippi action, is not dead, as reported last night. He was seriously wounded in the breast. The ball has been extracted, and hopes are entertained for his recovery.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, June 3,
via BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 4.

Only some fifty of the men belonging to the Naval Brigade will return to New-York in the steamer *Coatzacoalcos* to-day. The others will remain for one week, as citizens, laboring for their rations, and not as a military organization.

Col. BARTLETT is much better, and goes to Washington to-night with several of his officers. This is the best Gen. BUTLER can do for them.

It is believed that the Brigade was ordered back to New-York, partially on account of a misunderstanding between the President and Secretary of War, Mr. LINCOLN having accepted the Brigade without consulting Mr. CAMERON.

The steam tug *Yankee* left for Norfolk this morning with a flag of truce. Heavy firing from Sewall's Point was heard as she passed.

The *Cambridge* arrived this morning from Boston.

THE MARYLAND BRIDGE-BURNERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 4.

The *habeas corpus* case of the bridge-burners, who were taken to York, Penn., came up before Judge CADWALLADER this morning.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Baltimore, was counsel in the case, but he did not appear, but Mr. WHARTON, who is associated with him, announced that the prisoners had been discharged by order of the War Department.

Mr. WHARTON stated that Mr. WILLIAMS had left the city for fear of violence, but his fears were evidently unfounded. The people took no interest in the matter, as fifty persons were not at the hearing.

THE BORDER STATE CONVENTION.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Tuesday, June 4.

The Border State Convention adjourned yesterday *sine die*, after adopting the National and State address.

UNEMPLOYED NEGROES IN RICHMOND, VA.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, June 4.

The Richmond *Whig* says there are 5,000 unemployed negroes there. Manual labor is stagnant.

IMPORTANT FROM LOUISVILLE

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, June 4.

Union flags are constantly raising amid great enthusiasm. They are flying at half mast to day, in consequence of the decease of Senator DOUGLAS.

Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN consents to run for Congress in the Lexington District.

Mr. MALLORY was renominated for the Seventh District by acclamation, at Lagrange, yesterday.

Immense quantities of provisions day and night are going by way of Sheperdsville, 18 miles south of Louisville, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad; thence to be sent by rail South, if the transmission thereto shall not be interdicted.

The *Journal* is informed that there are 2,000 soldiers at Camp Trousdale, near Richmond, two miles from the Kentucky line; the same number at Camp Cheatham, near Springfield, Tenn.; that the measles was very prevalent among them; also, that well-attended Union meetings had been held privately at Nashville Saturday, notwithstanding the suppression of the Union sentiment there by the Secessionists.

The *Journal* officially says that Col. ANDERSON will take no military command here, but goes to the mountains of Pennsylvania on account of his failing health.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

THE SUPERSEDING OF GEN. HARNEY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 1, 1861.

The news that Gen. HARNEY had been recalled, so anxiously expected since the duplicity of his conduct became fully apparent, when he went down on his knees before STERLING PRICE, produced a feeling of sincerest joy throughout the city yesterday morning. Spreading like wildfire from one end of the city to the other, you could read it in the smiling and cheerful faces of all true Union men; hope dawned once more, and a new energy seemed to have pervaded the whole community. The down-crushing feeling of distrust at once gave way to hopeful views of the future, and the people of St. Louis felt sure again, that with HARNEY out of harm's way, and Col. BLAIR and the brave Capt. LYON as their leaders, they would be a match for the whole gang of Secessionists throughout the State.

For some time past rumors have been current here that Gen. HARNEY would soon be recalled and superseded by Gen FREMONT. Little faith, however, was put in this statement, as such a step would necessarily involve a complete change in the ruinous policy the Administration has heretofore pursued towards the Border States.

It was, on the contrary, feared that Missouri and Kentucky would be sacrificed as Virginia has been sacrificed, for there can be little doubt now that Virginia might have been saved to the Union by the same means employed towards Maryland. Gen. HARNEY did all he could to make such a sacrifice possible. During the short time of his command here, he has done more to strengthen secession and crush the Union cause in the State, than the most sanguine of CLAIB. FOX JACKSON'S party could have anticipated. In fact his recall did not come a day too soon, and coming as it did, it has in all human probability saved Missouri from the horrors of a civil war, and a foretaste of the pleasures of JEFF. DAVIS' Southern Elysium. For I am fully convinced that there *is* a deep-laid plot, as I have repeatedly informed your readers, to tear Missouri and Kentucky out of the Union at any sacrifice, and that in this scheme of the rebel chief at Montgomery, his main coadjutors are CLAIB. FOX JACKSON, Gov. of Missouri, and Gov. MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky. The plan by which Missouri would have been carried for the cause of the Southern rebellion can easily be traced out. Gen. HARNEY had withdrawn all the troops from the surroundings of St. Louis. One of the regiments had been sent away to Bird's Point. It was hoped that Col. BLAIR'S would leave next; in fact, the telegrapher stated it; but the moment we heard this piece of news confirmed by the telegraph, we at once knew it must be a lie. Col. BLAIR having gone, representations would have been sent to Washington that Missouri was quiet and out of all danger, and that Capt. LYON might be very conveniently spared. Then we should have had but a few companies left, and the Home Guards would undoubtedly have been immediately disbanded. Perhaps the State of Missouri, being now considered loyal, beyond a doubt, might even have been generously supplied with some of the arms now in possession of the Home Guards. For who can tell now far a generosity might have gone, which did not blush to place the United States in the position of a criminal in order to spare the feelings of a traitor like Gov. JACKSON? And *then?* could a few companies of United States Volunteers have protected St. Louis against a sudden attack of several thousand well-armed secession troops, thirsting to take revenge for the disgrace inflicted upon their party by the taking of Camp Jackson? Well, Gen. HARNEY has been recalled! *Te deum laudamus!* We breathe freer. But, we also should like an investigation. The people of Missouri would be glad to know what policy the Administration really does intend to pursue in regard to their particular case. Shall the Union men in the interior be protected? Will the Government at Washington furnish the Union men of our State with arms, to form themselves into Home Guards, as was done in the case of our city? The people of Missouri would like to know why it took a paper, containing Gen. HARNEY'S dismissal, two weeks to reach St. Louis, on its way from Washington—just time enough to allow him to do so much more mischief to the Union cause? In fact, why was it made out at so early a date? Did the War Department keep it in readiness, *expecting* to make an early use of it? And, did the Government send a man here, as Chief Commander, whose dismissal it was thought proper to have handy for any emergency? The whole affair is enveloped in mystery, and needs some explanation.

The *Missouri Republican* of this morning contains Gen. HARNEY'S answer to the writ of *habeas corpus*, in the case of MCDONALD, wherein Gen. HARNEY has given the first official notification of his withdrawal from the Western command. Perhaps you have heard of this MCDONALD. He is another of these Merrymen, of whom Gen. CADWALADER, in Baltimore, has caught a specimen, by the name of JOHN, and who are more trouble than they are worth, and who ought all to be hung, after which ceremony the officers could have no objection to the serving of ever so many writs of *habeas corpus*. This MCDONALD gains very cheap notoriety and excellent grub and lodgings over in Illinois by refusing to swear allegiance to the Government; and his ambition and appetite being thus gratified at public expense, he leads a very comfortable life, as in duty he is bound to. The case is just the counterpart of the Baltimore MERRYMAN'S, so why inflict your readers with a recital of it? Major URIEL WRIGHT, one of our political orators, half fish and half fool, who regards everything from a legal point of view—and would have made a capital lawyer in the trial about the shadow of an ass, which excited the ancient city of Abdera to such an unusual degree some few centuries ago—finds the case a splendid opportunity to deliver himself of his opinions on all political questions that disturb the country, and of the large drops of perspiration that break out all over his body, and tremble aghast at the orator's terrible power of speech. And so, he being happy, and his client being happy, and the jury pocketing their fees, and the Judge listening dreamingly to the Major's soporific ebullitions; why should then a fuss be made about the matter? Gen. HARNEY, however, in his answer, seems terribly excited about the supremacy of the law, which should be upheld; having evidently forgotten all that he once said about the "military" law. He concludes, however, with the gratifying assurance that he has no power over the body of the said MCDONALD, as he has just received an order for his recall from the Western command, dated Washington, May 16.

Gen. LYON is, of course, his immediate successor, and will probably remain so until Gen. FREMONT arrives, to take charge of the Western Department. In Gen. LYON the people of St Louis have unlimited confidence; in fact, he is the idol of their hearts. No man is more beloved than he, among the troops as well as the citizens. There is no doubt that he will shortly repair all the injuries Gen HARNEY has done to our cause. He has the power, and I am sure he has the will, to do so. Immediate action is necessary. In every district of the State, Gov. JACKSON causes his subordinates to enroll men under the infamous military bill, in some places secretly, in others openly. The Secessionists are hard at work in every corner of the State, and it is apparent that they are collecting their troops at some unknown point in the Southern parts of Missouri for some bold stroke against an exposed point of the United States forces. Large quantities of lead are purchased with army scrip, and transported over the border to the rebels in Arkansas. It is absolutely necessary that something be done immediately to stop these proceedings. For the purpose of protecting the interior, we can spare a large number of troops. Let them immediately take possession of the most important places in the State, organize the Union men of these places as Home Guards, and keep a strict watch on all suspicious movements of the enemy. All boats entering or leaving this port ought to be strictly searched, and no railroad train be allowed to leave without inspection. Capt. LYON yesterday made an arrangement with the North Missouri Railroad, to have all the trains searched by an inspector, appointed for that purpose by the United States, and paid by the Company. This is a very judicious movement, and it is to be hoped that a similar arrangement will be entered into with the other railroads. It would also be advisable to notify the Banks that they must not advance any money to the Governor for the purpose of buying arms, which ought to go towards paying the interest on the State bonds, due July 1 on penalty of an indictment for treason.

A few words in conclusion, in regard to the conduct of the Press in this city. Not one of the journals published here has had the courage, openly, to condemn Gen. HARNEY'S conduct, which every loyal citizen regarded with suspicion. Even the German papers kept a sullen silence. THE NEW-YORK TIMES has been, I believe, the first journal in which his treaty with PRICE, was boldly criticised, and his conduct put in a true light. Now, that he has been recalled, we can, of course, feel safe again; but if he had remained, to do more mischief, a great responsibility would have rested upon the journals that saw the impending danger, and did not dare to utter a voice of warning.

MORE SEIZURES IN ST. LOUIS.

The Missouri *Democrat*, of June 1, says:

"Having received information that a large quantity of munitions of war was expected to arrive by rail Thursday night or early Friday morning, Gen. Lyon authorized Gen. SWEENEY, of the reserve corps brigade, to dispatch troops to each of the depôts in the city. Two companies attended the arrival of each of the trains, but nothing contraband was found. The troops were kept at the North Missouri depôt during most of the forenoon. An arrangement was at last made by which the Government is to select, and the Railroad Company to pay an Inspector, whose business shall be to see that no goods contraband of war pass over the lines without the approbation of the Government, and that such goods attempting to pass be seized. A similar arrangement will doubtless be made with each of the Railroad Companies.

From the above incident rumor projected the absurd story that the United States troops had taken possession of the various lines of railroad leading out of St Louis

On the previous day, seizure was made of five kegs of powder and a quantity of bar lead, shipped on the North Missouri Road, by order of Messrs D. A. JANUARY, THOS E TUTT & Co. and R. P. OBER & Co., to parties in the townships of Allen and Mexico. The shipper was Mr. LAFLIN, powder merchant, to whom Gen. LYON ordered the goods to be restored—this gentleman pledging himself to ship no more contraband articles without the consent of the United States military authority here, obtained in each instance.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The attention of general officers of the army belonging to the staff and regiments, has been called to the order of the War Department, permitting them to appear on horseback during service in the field, caparisoned as their comrades of the regular mounted troops. They may wear over the saddle, housing of dark blue cloth, with the usual adornments of gold lace, a blue web surcingle, black leather bridle, yellow collar, black leather holsters, with gilt mountings, yellow metal or gilt stirrups. Officers of the Corps of Engineers and Topographical Engineers, have the same privilege.

The following horse regiments, for mounted soldiers, are published for the information of officers raising dragoon and cavalry regiments. Although put down for the regular army, volunteers are to be provided with them. The things needed are, one bridle, one watering bridle, one halter, one saddle, one pair of saddlebags, one saddle-blanket, one surcingle, one pair spurs, one currycomb, one horse-brush, one picket pin, one link, one lariat, one nose-bag. The "uniform bridle" must have a double rein. The amount of provender mentioned in the regulation list, will be made known to the men when they join their respective companies. In buying steeds for the service, stallions should get first preference, geldings next. Mares, heavy or light in foal, should not be taken to the field.

A detachment of United States Marines left Washington on Saturday for Portsmouth, N. H., where they are to constitute a guard for the United States sailing frigate *Santee*, which is to go in commission next week. This vessel was 37 years on the stocks, being launched in 1855. She about to commence her first cruise, on which she will carry 500 sailors, 50 marines and 60 guns. Like all our frigates, she is 1,726 tons burthen. The liner *Alabama*, which was put on the stocks at the same time, has not yet been launched. The Naval Board recommended her for conversion to a steamer. The old *Dale* and the *Marion*, late of the African Squadron, are also fitting out. There are 1,100 men working in the Yard. Officers in the United States service at Portsmouth were all sworn in anew last week. Commodore PEARSON, of New-Hampshire commands the Yard; Lieut. COLVOCORRESSES, a native of Greece, being executive officer.

New-York, which has turned out the real successful steamers in the Navy, is to construct only one of the new vessels, while Portsmouth, Boston and Philadelphia are to build two each. The *Brooklyn* and *Iroquois* are, without exception, the best ships of their respective classes in the service. They never broke down, unlike all the others lately built, except the *Mohican* and *Hartford*. It now appears that New-York is to do all the "jobbing," and the other cities the building, for the service. The keel of the *Adirondack* is now on the blocks in the Western Ship-house, and Mr. DELANO feels confident that she shall be a second *Iroquois*..

One year ago Lieut. TOMPKINS, of the Second United States Cavalry, was a private in the regiment of which Capt. EWELL was First Lieutenant. At the skirmish near Fairfax a few days ago, they met as enemies—the former as a Lieutenant, leading his old comrades, the latter still only a Captain—but of the Secessionists. One, by his patriotism, won a commission and a victory; the other, by resigning, lost both.

The usual routine movements only went on yesterday at Fort Hamilton, Governor's and Bedloe's Islands. The troops from Texas have made their camp at "the fortified village" as comfortable as possible, under the circumstances. Detachments of recruits from various offices were sent over to Fort Columbus last evening.

The United States frigate *Potomac* was taken in hands at the Navy-yard, to be hauled alongside, but being fast in the mud she could not be moved. Some "digging" will be tried at her bed to-day. This morning the chartered steamer *Daylight* will go in commission. The *Savannah's* entire armament is now on board. The *Vandalia* is still in the stream.

The orders for the *Roanoke* and *Colorado* are being made out at the Navy Department. Those for the latter will be sent to Boston to-morrow.

THE WRECKING STEAMER DIRIGO.

This remarkable and highly useful invention now lies off the Battery, for the inspection of the board of Underwriters and others interested. It has recently arrived from Bangor, where she was built some three years ago, and has been employed until last Spring on the St Lawrence River, when she was dispatched to the wreck of the steamship *Hungarian*, lost in February, 1860, off Cape Sable, U. S. She was of the greatest service in saving cargo, the machinery of the steamer and her boilers, carrying them while in the slings to Yarmouth, N. S., a distance of 60 miles.

She has two purchases and is capable of lifting 100 tons weight and steaming off with it.

She is square-rigged forward, and has ten separate engines, four of which constitute her propelling power, of 50 horse. Two are attached to the purchases, and the remaining four work her pumps, of which she has two—one capable of discharging 100 tons of water per minute, and the other 50 tons.

It is the intention of her owner, Capt. S. B. [illegible], to offer the use of the steamer to the Government for raising and pumping out any vessels sunk in channels or otherwise obstructing navigation.

SAILING OF THE SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

The United States steam transport *Alabama*, with the First Regiment Scott Life Guard, sailed yesterday (4th) for Fortress Monroe.

ARRIVAL OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.

SANDY HOOK, Tuesday, [illegible]

The United States ship *Susquehanna*, [illegible] days from Cadiz, has arrived here. She mounts [illegible] guns, with a complement of 315 officers and men. The following is a list of her officers:

Captain, George H Hollins; Lieutenants, J. [illegible] Barney, H. R Davenport, J. Young, [illegible] W. Weaver, J. H. Gillis, J. G. Walker; [illegible] C. Marchant; Surgeon, Jas Beale; [illegible] Martin; Paymaster, F. Sands; [illegible] J. H. Jones; Chief Engineer, George [illegible] shipmen, J. L. Hoole, T. L. Dornin, F. [illegible]; First-Assistant Engineers, S D Hibbert, L. A[illegible] liams; Second Assistant Engineers, W. [illegible] B. C. Bampton; Third-Assistant Engineers, [illegible] Kauft, J. D. Renshaw; Third-Assistant [illegible] A. S Green; Boatswain, [illegible] A. Lovett; Sailmaker, W. M. [illegible] J. M. Bass.

SAILING OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.

SANDY HOOK, [illegible]

The United States frigate *Susquehanna* is off the Hook, inshore. [illegible]

[For other Rebellion News see [illegible] Page.]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

FROM THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CAMP SANDFORD, ARLINGTON HEIGHTS,
Monday, June 3, 1861.

This has been the hottest day we have encountered since leaving New-York. As it is Sunday the camp has remained inactive, no drill or parade having been ordered. It is probable we shall remain in our present quarters several days yet, at least. The Fifth Regiment, of New-York, received orders to move, during the day, for a destination unknown. The Twelfth Regiment has, I understand, retired to the capital again.

In conversation with a gentleman, yesterday, from the vicinity of Fairfax Court-house, he stated that the rebel troops stationed there were committing all manner of depredations and cruelties upon the Union men in that vicinity, nor did they stop after having robbed them. They were levying upon every farmer in that region for provisions, regardless of personal sentiment, boldly entering their houses and fields, and taking therefrom whatever they pleased. My informant states that a strong reactionary feeling was coming over the victims of their rapacity, who had before been Secessionists, and all who had the means were leaving with their valuables, and seeking safer quarters in Washington and vicinity. My informant was himself in Washington making arrangements to that end. Many who were rank Secessionists two weeks since, would now hail, as angels of mercy, any Union force which would dislodge these disturbers of their peace and security.

As instances of the depredations of the rebel troops, the following facts were related: A Mr. JOSIAH MILLER, who resided about four miles from the Court-house, and who was a strong Union man, possessed of large property, was, a few days since, with his wife and another female friend, riding out, about sunset, when he was suddenly arrested by a squad of rebel troops stationed at the Court-house. The carriage was entered, Mr. MILLER's wife and friend were rudely thrust out and he was hurled violently from his seat. The carriage, with the horses, were appropriated by the troops. The two ladies were left, half senseless, in the road, two miles from their residence, and Mr. MILLER was subsequently forwarded to Richmond, Va., as a prisoner of war. A short time afterwards the same men went to the residence of Mr. MILLER and demanded the surrender of all the provisions in the house. They were met at the door by the aged father of Mr. MILLER, who resisted their demand. He was immediately shot; it is supposed fatally; and the renegades then rushed over his prostrate body and seized all the provisions upon which they could lay their hands.

CHARLES SUTTON, Esq., formerly of Dutchess County, N. Y., and Mr. THOMAS ARMY, formerly of the town of Milton, N. J., left their estates but a day or two since, having received intelligence that they were to be seized as hostages by the rebels, and only escaped by running on foot across the fields into the woods, closely pursued by the enemy.

The rebels have threatened to massacre all the Union men, women and children in Fairfax County, if they are attacked by our Northern army.

Mr. BABCOCK, Mr. CUMMINGS, proprietor of an extensive iron foundry, Mr. GEORGE HALL and Dr. LORD, formerly of Washington, residents of Vienna, six miles from Fairfax Court-house, are now in Washington, having been obliged to flee on account of their Union sentiments, leaving their families behind them.

Five prisoners, taken in the skirmish at Fairfax yesterday, were brought into our camp and reported to Gen. McDOWELL, thence they were conveyed to Washington.

Yesterday, also, a train of wagons were sent from our camp, by order of Gen. McDOWELL, to seize upon a quantity of grain stored in a mill about two miles distant, belonging to Gen. LEE, the present proprietor of this estate. They returned with about seventy bushels of corn, with which the horses, forty in number, belonging to the train, are now fed.

At a recent election of officers in Company B, occasioned by the resignation of First Lieutenant A. G. EYRE, Second Lieutenant N. W. WALL, of Williamsburgh, was unanimously elected to the vacancy, and NATHANIEL R. STETSON, Orderly Sergeant, was promoted to the Second Lieutenantcy.

The health of the entire camp is remarkably good, not a man being in the Hospital. Our beds are the bare ground, with a blanket to cover us. The nights have, thus far, been quite chilly, and the days comparatively hot. But, thanks to the dense shade of the beautiful oak grove in which the encampment is located, the heat of the sun is not very oppressive.

That grand old "American Anthem,"

"My country 'tis of thee,"

is now ringing out upon the still night air from a hundred voices in the camp. S. A. W.

THE SIXTY NINTH REGIMENT—ITS SPIRIT AND GALLANTRY.

The following letter from a private in the Sixty-ninth Regiment has been handed to us by Capt. PHALEN, of the Phœnix Brigade, to whom it was addressed:

CAMP SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT,
ARLINGTON HEIGHTS,
WASHINGTON, May 28, 1861.

DEAR CAPTAIN: The extremely pressing duties that we have latterly been obliged to fulfill are the only excuse I can offer you for neglecting so long to answer your very friendly letter, as well as to acknowledge the welcome gift you were so kind as to send, and for which I offer you my heartfelt thanks; and my brother members desired me to tender you the same on their behalf. You will be good enough to convey to Madame —— our gratitude for the thoughtful kindness with which she remembered the absent O'Mahoney Guards. Express, also, the same feelings on our behalf to Lieut. ——. I can only say, further, that we made a most excellent supper on the materials, with nothing to *mar* its enjoyment but the grief of the boys over a broken bottle of Jamieson's, the contents of which were unfortunately spilled.

I need scarcely mention that the uppermost thought in the heart of every Fenian burst spontaneously from our lips, and the future of the "*Dear old Land*" was pledged with a fervor and enthusiasm that showed no other cause, and no other obligation, can ever efface the memory of her claims upon the love and loyalty of her exiled sons; and this reminds me of your anxiety for the honor of the "green banner" we bear. Rest assured, dear Sir, that whatever the fortunes of the war may be, whether the glorious Stars and Stripes flutter in the pride of victory, or droop in defeat, the "*Sunburst*" shall return untarnished and undimmed, or no "*Fenian*" of the Sixty-ninth Regiment will ever return alive to the Empire City.

This is *their* especial charge, and a sacred charge they hold it to be. No one, I trust, will accuse me of making any invidious distinction between the two flags. It is *not* because we love America *less*, but because we love Ireland *more*.

I trust you are not serious in alluding to the possibility of our desertion, under the pressure of hardships and privations we have to undergo, because if you are, I would feel deeply hurt, to say the least of it. I trust I need scarcely say that we would prefer a thousand times the unknown and unmarked grave of the soldiers of honor, even though it were an exile's, to the base brand that marks the traitor and deserter.

And with regard to those privations of which you have been told, I desire to say, that they have been in many respects greatly exaggerated, while perhaps in others much of the truth remains to be told. That we have had considerable fasting, watching and other penitential exercises, is undoubtedly true; that a Commissariat, the officers of which are summoned from the indolence of peace to the daily requirements and hourly exigencies of a campaign at a moment's notice should bungle some, is not strange; on the contrary, it would be much stranger if they did not bungle; but I am very loth to attribute, and, I think it would be unfair to attribute any wilful neglect or malpractice to any officer on that head.

I have also heard it stated (*via* New-York) that the officers treat us with arrogance and severity; this I affirm to be *false* and calumnious in toto. I have never witnessed, and still less experienced it in any shape. I think our officers would compare favorably with those of any militia regiment in the United States. The calm steady bearing and faultless judgment of CORCORAN, the chivalrous and somewhat impetuous air of NUGENT is characteristic of his race, who is to my mind the *beau ideal* of a soldier, and whose ubiquitous movements and eagle eyes are on us everywhere—the veteran and marshal air of HAGGERTY, with the enthusiastic energy which pervades every subaltern, are points which strike the most casual observer.

We gained possession of this most important position by a night march, and are busily engaged in throwing up formidable earth-works, which it will take a very powerful force to dislodge us from. They overlook and command the capital at all points. When they are finished I will give you more particulars. I hear that a rumor of the Sixty-ninth Regiment being defeated, which has caused numbers of New-York women to go into black. Let me advise none of the widows to marry, and the girls to remain constant, as both lovers and husbands may return.

Yours, &c., JAMES M. RORTY.

AN OFFICER OF DOUBTFUL LOYALTY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I write to inform you that the United States cutter *Caleb Cushing*, fitting out at this place, is nearly completed, and will be ready for her guns and small arms about the 10th of the present month. Lieut. JOSEPH AMAZEEN has been detached from the command of the above vessel, which leaves the next officer in rank Lieutenant Commanding. His name is C. A. RICHARDSON, of Maryland, who, I think, is inclined to favor the South, as he has made on several occasions remarks unbecoming a United States officer. I do not think it would be safe to have him attached to our vessel in any capacity whatever, as he would, if occasion occurs, inform the enemy of her movements. I therefore ask you to make the Government acquainted with the above facts through the columns of your widely-circulated paper. Lieut. R. is a personal friend of mine, and has done me many favors, which is the reason I do not wish to report him myself, or sign my name to this. The other officers of the *Caleb Cushing* are as follows: Lieut. THOMAS H. [illegible], of New-York City, and Lieut. [illegible], of the same place. Z. J.

[illegible], June 1, 1861.

MR. ETHERIDGE IN DANGER.

The Louisville *Journal* of May 13th says: "We don't know where Mr. ETHERIDGE is at this time; but, wherever he may be, we would warn him of the danger of his returning to Tennessee. We could give him facts which would convince him that he can return only at the imminent risk of his life. Instructions have certainly been given by Gen. PILLOW that he shall be hung, or shot, or otherwise killed at the first opportunity. He has been keenly watched for in all directions. Men were hunting for him last night in the cars at or near the Tennessee line.

"These things are true, and their truth could be easily proved."

ITEMS FROM VIRGINIA.

Late Virginia papers contain a number of interesting items:

Hon. A. H. H. STUART addressed the people of Augusta on May 27, urging them to make every sacrifice towards defending their rights. He said the interests of France and England would compel them to take sides with the South within sixty days.

Hon. WALTER LENNOX, Ex-Mayor of Washington City, has arrived in Richmond. The papers of that place state that he was in the Marshall House at Alexandria at the time that JACKSON was killed.

JEFFERSON DAVIS had a public reception on Friday last, at the Governor's Mansion at Richmond. Ladies were received in the morning from 11 to 12 o'clock, and gentlemen from 12 to 1½ o'clock.

The Virginia papers state that Mrs. JACKSON, the widow of the man killed at Alexandria, and her sister, drew revolvers, defied the Zouaves, and tore the flag into shreds, determined that it should not pass into the hands of "LINCOLN's Ruffians."

Col. WM. M. PEYTON, who for some time past has been residing in New-York, has returned to Virginia, "determined to share her fate in whatever position he may be assigned."

Capt. AVIS, JOHN BROWN's jailor, is the commander of a company in charge of the hospital near Harper's Ferry.

On Tuesday last, a meeting of Superintendents of the different railroads in Virginia, was held at Richmond. Nine roads were represented, and a new time-table for the running of passenger trains between Richmond and Manassas Junction was agreed upon. A resolution was adopted requiring the different Companies to erect lines of telegraph along their respective roads.

A Winchester correspondent of the *Dispatch* says, in speaking of the Pennsylvania troops, that "the same spirit in the troops from that State from which the Virginians suffered a hundred years ago in BRADDOCK's expedition, will operate to our advantage now. We were then as unfortunate in their alliance as we are now fortunate in their enmity."

Among the arrivals at the Spottswood House, Richmond, on the 30th ult., were Ex-Hon. ROBERT TOOMBS and lady; Judge HOPKINS and lady, of Mobile, and S. R. TODD, brother-in-law to Mr. LINCOLN.

The brother of JACKSON is announced to be near Alexandria, with his wife, picking off from two to five Northern soldiers daily. Gov. LETCHER has sent for the family of the slayer of ELLSWORTH, who will hereafter be provided for by the State, and a monument will be erected to the memory of "the first martyr," as the murderer is termed.

Recruits for the Confederate Army are becoming scarce, and $2 is now offered for each one brought to the recruiting officers.

Two hundred thousand dollars worth of beef were purchased a few days since, at Louisville, for the Confederate Army.

There are three South Carolina regiments at the Manassas Junction.

Mr. CRENSHAW has tendered to JEFF. DAVIS the gratuitous use of his house, furniture and negroes for a term of three months, or longer if desired, for the "Presidential Mansion."

Soon after the arrival of the bogus President at Richmond, he visited the camp of the Tennessee Regiment. They were much dissatisfied at not receiving the arms they wanted, and Mr. DAVIS expressed his sympathy for them, but said he knew they would do their duty when called upon.

The Third Georgia Regiment is encamped at Camp Gwynn, outside and at the southwestern extremity of the Portsmouth Navy-yard. Col. PRYOR addressed them a few days since, and informed them that in all human probability, some of them would fall in battle, but that it would be an honorable and a glorious death; that the daughters of Virginia would chant their praises, place the choicest garlands upon their graves, and transmit their deeds in grateful remembrance to their children.

The *Despatch* of the 31st reports that it has received information that a son of the law partner of the President of the London and Hampshire Railway, had been arrested by the South Carolina Volunteers, and hung as a spy. Upon his person, concealed in his coat collar, when arrested, were a map of Harper's Ferry, and a manuscript embodying the writer's ideas in regard to the effective force and disposition of the troops at the Ferry, and the best mode for the Federal forces to pursue to insure success.

Twelve companies have been raised in Albemarle county. Six of them are at Manassas Junction and the others are without arms.

Five counties in Virginia have given $118,000 in aid of the rebellion.

A percussion cap factory in Richmond is turning out thirty thousand caps a day.

The Charlottesville *Review* is greatly exercised in regard to the lack of defences at that place, which is considered one of the first points an invading army would attack. It is much afraid of "BILLY WILSON's crowd," and of "evil disposed persons in our own community."

Col. EARLY, commanding the forces at Lynchburgh, publishes a card, giving notice that eight volunteers who had refused, when they heard that Alexandria was in possession of the Federal troops, to march, and had laid down their arms, had been discharged without pay or transportation to their homes. Also, one notifying troops that they must take such arms as might be given to them.

T. J. McKAY and COLEMAN YELLOTT, Commissioners from Maryland, had arrived at Richmond.

Col. T. J. FAUNTLEROY, late of the United States Army, has been assigned to the command of the Richmond Department.

The fortifications at and around Richmond are progressing rapidly, but great difficulty is experienced in procuring a sufficient force. Five hundred negroes are called to assist.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 31st ult., speaking of the Federal troops, says: "Take them all in all, their forces are as precious a set of rascals as could be scraped together with a fine tooth comb from the pot-houses and hell-holes of the North. They have been fertilized by filth and grown up, fresh and unmitigatedly wretched from the mire of municipal corruption."

Col. WADE HAMPTON, of South Carolina, has been empowered to raise a Southern Legion to comprise 600 riflemen, 300 cavalry, and one company of flying artillery.

GEO. W. RANDOLPH has been appointed Major of the Richmond Howitzer Battalion, and his brother, Dr. W. E. RANDOLPH, the surgeon. They are great grandsons of THOMAS JEFFERSON.

A lady contributor of a Richmond paper recommends the donation, by the ladies, of all their silver plate to the State.

Ex-Gov. WISE's Partisan Legion is to comprise cavalry and infantry, and they are to be armed with all kinds of weapons.

The Alabama Rangers, at Richmond, are armed with Mississippi rifles and bowie knives.

In the Richmond *Dispatch* of May 29th appears the following advertisement:

"PROTECTING THE CITY.—All free men of color who will willingly volunteer their services, will call at the Mayor's Office, at the City Hall, and give in their names. Their services will be required near Richmond."

THE REBELS MAKING CANNON.

The New-Orleans *Commercial Bulletin* of May 28, has this paragraph:

"The Messrs. LEEDS, whose foundry is one of the most extensive and complete establishments of the kind in the Southern Confederacy, have recently cast several pieces of ordinance, Columbiads and field pieces, which will bear favorable comparison with those manufactured at the United States Government workshops. We have seen a breech-loading rifled cannon made by them, which is a most beautiful and effective weapon. This gun is of bronze, about four feet long, is mounted by a loop below the axis, in order to reduce the recoil, and is supported by a light carriage and wheels of wrought iron. The bore of the gun is octagonal, its greatest diameter is two inches; its twist is one turn in 76 39 inches. The breech arrangement is the invention of Mr. FREDERIC SAUNDERS, a distinguished engineer in this city, in whose honor the gun has been named the "Saunders." The breech is somewhat difficult to describe without the aid of drawings, but is remarkable for the ingenuity of its arrangements, and the simplicity of its manipulation. It consists of a light steel breech piece, (which effectually covers the rear of the bore,) and of a hollow screw of wrought iron, and about five inches diameter exteriorly, and one half inch pitch. The steel breech is passed through four recesses, in the hollow screw, corresponding with four projections upon the steel breech; after which by turning the hollow screw the projections of the screw close over the projections on the steel breech, and force the steel breech to a firm bearing against the rear portion of the bore.

"The form of the bore is nearly that adopted and used so successfully by WHITWORTH, of England. WHITWORTH prefers a hexagonal bore, while the bore of this gun has been made octagonal, which is the form to which a well-worn old Kentucky rifle is brought by continued use. The rifling of this gun was effected by octagonal steel cutters, which were forced through the gun by hydrostatic pressure.

"The projectiles are made of the same form as the interior of the gun; all are elongated, and with cannon head. They can be effectually used in this gun of various lengths and different materials. It is intended to use a shot varying in weight from three to nine pounds—the charge of powder to be, of course, proportioned to the weight of shot, distance, etc.

"No regular firing has yet taken place, but a few shots fired, with from two to five ounces of powder, and with three pound shot, gave great assurance of the efficiency of the piece, and the great range which may be expected."

TERRORISM IN TENNESSEE.

The Louisville *Journal*, of June 1, makes these statements:

"We saw, yesterday, seven Union men of Tennessee, all fleeing from that State for the protection of life and limb. Such of them as are the owners of property have left nearly the whole of it behind, and some of them, with scarcely a dollar in their pockets, know not where to go, or how to obtain for themselves and families the means of subsistence.

"Besides these fugitives, we saw yesterday two gentlemen, who, being known to contemplate a visit to Tennessee, have been warned that it would be at the peril of their lives. Yet one of these gentlemen is a native of Tennessee, where his ancestors have lived for sixty or seventy years, and the step-son of a distinguished Tennessee statesman, who recently betrayed the Union party; and he knows of no better ground of complaint against himself than that he once entertained at his house a Freesoil United States Senator.

"Dr. McCLOUD, a highly respectable citizen of Scott, who came up the river a few days ago, says that a considerable lot of guns and ammunition was put off at Memphis, and placed in the hands of Gen. PILLOW. The munitions were *packed in sugar and tobacco hogsheads*, and intended to come to Louisville, for the use of the Secessionists in Kentucky, but it was thought safest to stop them at Memphis. There was, of course, an apprehension as to what might occur at Cairo.

"We presume that Gen. PILLOW will keep the guns to operate at Cairo, or else at Columbus, and in other portions of the First Congressional District of Kentucky."

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The Baltimore correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes under date of June 2:

"From passengers in yesterday evening's train from Harper's Ferry, I gather some additional items of news. There was no indication, up to Saturday morning, the time they left, of any intention on the part of Gen. JOHNSTON to abandon his position. The defences on all points were completed, and the troops were being exercised daily at the guns, and in various skirmishing manœuvres. The drills in the bayonet exercise, which had been suspended for some days, while the troops were working at the roads and fortifications, had been resumed. The report that Gen. JOHNSTON's family are there is confirmed by a Baltimorean, who saw Mrs. JOHNSTON. She is a Baltimore lady, the daughter of the late Hon. LOUIS McLANE, and sister of Hon. ROBT. M. McLANE, the Southern Rights nominee for Congress in this city.

"Gen. JOHNSTON, I am informed, is perfectly aware of the efforts that are being made to hem in and surround his forces, and especially to cut off his communication with Richmond and Lynchburg. But he believes the assurances that have been sent to him from Richmond that Gen. LEE will certainly hold that communication open. If he is deceived on this point, it requires no prophet to tell his fate. It is barely possible that, if driven to extremity, he could, under cover of his heavy batteries, effect a retreat southward by cutting his way through his assailants. The carnage that would attend such a retreat would be fearful on both sides. But it cannot be denied that Gen. JOHNSTON possesses the highest military qualities, and it is doubtful if he will allow himself to be caught in a trap. A few days will decide."

The Chambersburgh correspondent of the same paper, writing on June 1, says:

"All things are now prepared to make a move, and await only the arrival of Gen. PATTERSON, to give the order. Capt. EDDY has taken quarters for the General and Staff at the Seminary at Chambersburgh, a building admirably suited.

"It is understood that the march will commence from here, though a large portion of the baggage and provisions will be sent to Hagerstown by the Franklin Railroad.

"Hagerstown is not by any means in the hands of the Secessionists. The Union sentiment is greatly predominant, and will give the troops a cordial welcome on their arrival. The Secession pickets commence six miles below Hagerstown, on the opposite side of the Potomac, from Williamsport. If the Federal forces cross the Potomac here, they have a good road to Martinsburgh, nineteen miles, and thence down back of the mountains eighteen miles to Halltown. Halltown is on the Virginia side, three miles back of the Ferry. From that point the ascent to Bolivar Heights is easy. Bolivar is the location of the large Virginia Battery, and is merely a suburb of Harper's Ferry, separated from it only by a short bluff.

"There is another road by which the vicinity of the Ferry can be reached at two points, that is, on the Maryland side, by leaving the Potomac to the right at Dr. KENNEDY's farm, below Sharpsburgh, and going up a road upon the ridge of the mountain to the 'Pinnacle,' a point commanding the whole Ferry, and distant from it only about half a mile. On the Pinnacle the Secessionists are said to have erected a block-house of lumber and stone, and are busily engaged in fortifying it. Without going up the mountains, Sandy Hook, within one and a half miles of the Ferry, can be reached by crossing the mountain ridge, below Sharpsburgh, into Frederick County, and keeping down Pleasant Valley. Citizens still go down that way from Rochrsville and other points.

"It is generally understood that there are a large number of heavy guns at the Ferry, but many of them are not mounted. One deserter said in Williamsport that they had one piece sixteen feet long, but so unwieldy that a whole company was required to move it in any direction. It was brought from Richmond."

A letter dated Berkeley County, (Va.,) May 21, says:

"I can give you some account of Harper's Ferry which you may rely on. They certainly have the small-pox there; for, on Friday last they took the body of a young man to Martinsburgh, who had died with it at the Ferry. They endeavored to keep it quiet. The men there are also very much afflicted with diarrhœa.

"Two companies that went from Martinsburgh, the Berkley Border Guard, numbering 95 men when they left, are reduced to 24, and Wise's Artillery, 84 men when they left, now number only 20—all the rest having deserted. The Bunker Hill Company have all left, and the Rockingham Company have laid down their arms, and left in disgust. There are, however, a large number of troops still at the Ferry, but they are under no discipline.

"*I have been told by some of the soldiers themselves that they are waiting for the arrival of the Federal troops, when they will take sides with them.* I think there will be some fighting there, and considerable running, too, for there are many Union men at that point who will be glad to escape to their Northern friends.

"We have a regiment quartered on the line between Virginia and Maryland, about fifteen miles below Martinsburgh. A great many of them are sick, and they are so poorly fed that provisions have to be sent to them from here, although they are scarce and prices are high.

"There is an awful tide of emigration from this section all the time, and I cannot see where all the people go to. Many of those who are left, however, will be glad to greet the Federal troops. Tell them we will keep the kettle boiling and the latch-string out until they arrive."

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASE IN ST. LOUIS.

AMENDED RETURN OF GEN. HARNEY.

The following is the amended return of Gen. HARNEY to the *habeas corpus* served upon him to produce one of the prisoners taken at Camp Jackson:

To the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri:

Leave having been granted to the undersigned to amend his return to the writ of *habeas corpus* heretofore granted in behalf of EMMET McDONALD, I deem it proper in making my amended return, to submit the following preliminary and explanatory remarks:

With no feelings or interests in this matter to swerve me from the plain path of duty, I should, under ordinary circumstances, submit my return in a few words. But in the discussion had upon the question as to the sufficiency of my original return, a very wide and extraordinary range has been indulged, involving, as I conceive, if not in terms, at least by implication, my good faith and frankness in making it.

Proper respect for the authority of this Court, as well as simple justice to myself, render it fit that I should be allowed a word in explanation and justification of my course.

In making my original return, I intended and undertook to state, that at the time of the impetration of the writ, or at any time since, I had not the body of the petitioner in my custody, power or control, and that I had not the power to produce his body before this Court.

By some process of construction of language, incomprehensible to me my return has been held insufficient, and my plain intention in making it was not accomplished.

To the decision of the Court I cheerfully submit. Subordination to the requirements of the Constitution and the laws of my country, and prompt obedience to the Judiciary, as well as to the commands of my superiors, are a part of my military education, and in accordance with my principles and convictions of duty. The constitutional and legal duties resting on executive or military officers are as imperative and unyielding in their requirements as those resting on the judicial officers of the Government. In the discharge of their duties, executive or military, not less than judicial officers, must "grasp at nothing—shrink from nothing."

In the discharge of the delicate and highly responsible duties devolved upon me in this military department, I have endeavored to conform my action strictly to the requirements of the Constitution and laws of my country, and faithfully to uphold them—with a scrupulous regard to personal liberty and the rights of property within my jurisdiction. I shall continue to act, while I hold authority here, regardless of external clamor.

I now proceed to state all the knowledge and information I have touching this matter, and make my amended return to the writ of *habeas corpus* in this case.

Of my own knowledge I can state nothing touching the capture and subsequent holding of the petitioner, or of his subsequent transfer to another jurisdiction. I have been informed, however, that the petitioner, before and at the time of his alleged capture, owed allegiance to the Government of the United States; that at the time of his capture he and others, with arms in their hands, were engaged in the State of Missouri in levying war against the United States; that he was adhering to the enemies of the United States giving them aid and comfort; and that, while thus engaged, the petitioner was captured and taken and held as a prisoner of war by the officers and men under the command of my predecessor.

I am further informed that my predecessor subsequently (as he had the undoubted right to do) transferred the petitioner for safe keeping into the State of Illinois, and placed him in charge of officers in command of Gen. McCLELLAN, who then had and now has command of the military department of the Government which embraces the State of Illinois; and the petitioner from the time of his capture to the time of his transfer to the State of Illinois, as aforesaid, was, as I am informed, under the proper custody, control, authority and command of my predecessor.

With the capture and transfer of the petitioner, as aforesaid, to another jurisdiction, I had no concern; neither was it done by my order or command; and all the foregoing occurred before I had any knowledge of the application for or the granting of this writ.

In making this statement, I desire to be distinctly understood that I do not shrink from any just responsibility that attaches to me since my assumption of the command of this Department. On the contrary, I "*grasp at nothing, shrink from nothing.*" But a proper regard for the public service, and a high sense of duty, require that I should carefully abstain from any course of action that might, by implication or otherwise, embarrass or throw doubt upon the official conduct of my predecessor.

As to matters within my own knowledge, I state that, at the time this writ was issued, I had not, nor have I at any time since had the person of the petitioner, EMMET McDONALD, in my custody, possession, power or control. My jurisdiction and authority does not extend beyond the limits of this Military Department and I have never had, and have not now, any jurisdiction whatever in the State of Illinois. Thus matters stood up to the time the decision of this Court was pronounced as to the sufficiency of my original return.

Since then I have received orders, dated May 16, 1861, from the War Department, relieving me from the command of this military department, and I have, therefore, no longer any power or authority within this jurisdiction.

Therefore, by reason of the facts aforesaid, I state that I have never had power or authority to compel any one to produce the body of the petitioner before this Court, nor have I any such power or authority now, nor have I the power now to produce the body of the petitioner before this Court in obedience to the mandate of this writ, nor have I had the power to do so at any time since it was issued.

I beg to state, in conclusion, that immediately after making my original return to the writ, I communicated the fact, together with all other facts within my knowledge, to the proper Department of the Government, but up to this time I have no reply to my communications.

WM. S. HARNEY,
Brigadier-General U. S. Army.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of May, 1861.
J. WEST THOMPSON,
Notary Public, St. Louis, Mo.

THE K. G. C.'S UNMASKED.

Gen. BICKLEY has at last thrown off the mask. In a letter to the Louisville *Courier* he answers some questions asked in resolutions offered in the Legislature by Mr. WOLFE, and says:

"There are now nearly 8,000 in the State, distributed through every county, and the organization is growing daily in size and importance; and the work will be urged with the utmost vigor, until the tri-colored flag of the Confederate States floats in triumph from the dome of the capitol at Frankfort, and if, perchance, Kentucky should be tied to a Northern Confederacy, cursed and blighted with the fanaticism of Abolitionism, the organization will invite and carry from the State 10,000 families of Kentucky's best citizens, and plant them on the broad and fertile prairies of the noble State of Texas, where the K. G. C., in that State, will meet them with open arms and warm hearts, and welcome them to a State where every man's constitutional rights are respected.

"As an organization, the K. G. C. has no connection with the Government of the Confederate States, though its membership sympathizes deeply with the struggling people of the South, and hold themselves in readiness in most cases to lend the helping hand in the critical hour.

"One regiment has been sent from this State and others will follow soon; yet when Mr. LINCOLN sends his BUTLER to arm our slaves, burn our dwellings, murder our wives and children, and lay waste and devastate our country, the 'Knights of the Golden Circle,' not of Kentucky alone, but of every Southern State, will meet him and his followers face to face, and test by the sword the justice of the cause we uphold."

The following is the oath which candidates for the second degree are required to take:

"OBLIGATION. (Administered by Captain.) In the presence of these witnesses, with an earnest desire to benefit myself and my country, and with a steady determination to do no unlawful act, knowingly, I sincerely pledge my honor as a man, to faithfully serve the K. G. C. so long as I can do so without violating the laws of this State of ——, or any obligation taken in a former degree. I promise to resist the introduction into this or any other chamber where I may be entitled to vote, any negro, Abolitionist, professional gambler, confirmed drunkard, felon, or low, vicious character, and I promise to keep secret the signs, name, words, grip, figures, and unwritten work of this degree, except as hereafter directed for the lawful purpose of the order. Whatever I may get for the K. G. C. shall be duly reported and delivered to the treasurer of my city or county, or to the captain of my castle. I promise, further, never to injure a member of this degree, to the value of one cent, nor suffer others to wrong him, if I can prevent it. But I will benefit all brothers of this degree, if it is in my power so to do without injury to some one else, and should I resign I will still keep secret the real work of this degree; to the faithful performance of all of which, I pledge my sacred honor, so help me God." [Kiss the Bible.]

At a meeting held in Russellville, Ky., a few days ago, Gen. BICKLEY spoke: He said that he was here subject to the order of the Governor of Kentucky or any other Southern Governor that desired to have the Southern flag planted upon the northern side of the Ohio River. He exhibited a letter that he said he intended to send to the Governor of Tennessee by Judge MALONE, and that if the Governor would accede to the proposition contained in it, he would at once plant his flag or cannon upon the Ohio; that Kentucky's interest was with the South, and that she must be secured to the South; that he believed that if she were permitted to speak her sentiments at the polls, she would be for secession by a large majority, but if it could be made to appear that there was a *respectable minority he would raise men in Tennessee and come to their assistance.*

THE ARMING OF TENNESSEE.

The Nashville *Union and American*, of May 31, makes this interesting *exposé* of movements in Tennessee, "on the highest authority." It says:

"There is now established on the Mississippi River five or six batteries of heavy guns, including mortars, columbiads, and thirty-two and twenty-four pounders, commanding the river from Memphis to the Kentucky line. These batteries are commanded by Col J. P. McCOWN, formerly of the United States Artillery, now Colonel of a corps of ten companies of Tennessee Artillery.

"In addition to this, various field defences have been established in West and Middle Tennessee, at the proper points, under the direction of experienced officers.

"About 15,000 troops are already concentrated in West Tennessee, under Maj.-Gen. G. J. PILLOW, as Commander-in-Chief, with Brig. Gens. CHEATHAM and SNEED.

"A gentleman just from Memphis, tells us that about 8,000 troops of all arms, from Mississippi, were passing up the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, at Corinth, and at Grand Junction, on Mississippi Central Railroad, on their way to a rendezvous near the Kentucky line, to act under Maj. Gen. CLARK, of Mississippi, in concert with Maj.-Gen. PILLOW, of Tennessee.

"With these troops are some Cavalry, and two Light Batteries.

"We have just learned that Major Gen THOS. H. BRADLEY, of Arkansas, has posted a considerable force of the Arkansas troops on the west shore of the Mississippi River, to act in concert with the Tennessee troops. He has established a heavy battery, and is assembling a large force.

"Gen. BRADLEY was the Colonel of the Tennessee Cavalry, in ARMSTRONG's Brigade, and we learn the Arkansas boys are all well armed.

"We have learned from a reliable source that a large supply of muskets and rifles, and also of heavy and light artillery, have been received in Tennessee, and have been partly placed in the hands of our troops.

"At least 75 or 100 heavy guns have been placed in battery, and other large guns are now in Tennessee ready for use.

"A *corps d'armée*, under command of Brig.-Gen. FOSTER, is now assembled at Camp Cheatham. Another *corps d'armée* is established under Brig. Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, at Camp Trousdale.

"A corps of artillery, under Capt. A. M. RUTLEDGE, near this city, is under course of instruction, assisted by Capts. WILSON and ROSS. The artillery forces in West Tennessee are commanded by Col. J. P. McCOWN, formerly of the United States Artillery, and Col. MILTON A. HAYNES, formerly of the Third United States Artillery, and Major A. P. STEWART, of the Third United States Artillery.

"There are also five or six captains and a corps of engineers and lieutenants of artillery on duty at River Batteries, and with Field Batteries in West Tennessee.

"Capt. A. W. RUTLEDGE is now establishing a battery of heavy guns, near the Kentucky line, on Cumberland River, supported by a large infantry force.

"We learn that Brigadier-General WM. R. CASWELL has now assembled, and armed and equipped, a *corps d'armée*, of several thousand men in East Tennessee, ready to repel any invasion in that division of the State.

"It is expected that a very large force will be soon assembled under Gen. CASWELL.

"The head-quarters of Major-Gen. PILLOW are at Memphis, and any communications should be addressed to him at that point.

"The present head-quarters of Major-Gen ANDERSON are at Nashville, where communications will reach him.

"It would be improper to close this article without assuring the public that the Quartermaster's Department is under the direction of the man for the place, Col. V. K. STEVENSON, who is doing everything in the power of man, and everything needful to equip the army in the speediest possible time. The Commissary General, Col FAIN, is also pushing forward his department with the utmost vigor, efficiency and integrity."

AFFAIRS AT FORT McHENRY.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, writing from Baltimore, says:

"Fort McHenry has never been in such a formidable condition as it is at present. The number of guns mounted and in position has never been so great, or the efficiency of the garrison so perfect as now. An additional furnace for heating red hot shot has just been completed. There are three thousand troops within the walls. Six enormous columbiads were ordered at Pittsburgh for the fort, some months ago. The carriages for the whole six have arrived. Two of the guns were brought to the fort a few days ago, but are found to be spiked, so as to be unserviceable at present. The spikes are found to be made in the most approved army style, of the hardest chilled steel, and with prongs which are curved within the chamber of the guns. A vast amount of ingenuity was exhausted upon them yesterday, but it is found impossible to budge them. They will have to be sent back, and new touch holes made. The other four guns, of the same size, are now on the way here, and will soon arrive. Besides the troops in the fort the following are the other bodies stationed at different points in Baltimore County: At Federal Hill, 1,000 men; at Patterson's Park, 1,000; at Locust Point, 1,000; at Catonsville, 1,000; at Cockeysville, 1,500; at the Relay House, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 1,500; at the Relay House, on the Northern Central Railroad, 1,000; small bodies at Millville, Phœnix, Monkton and Parkton—in all 10,400 men. Six small field-pieces were seized here last evening, and taken to Fort McHenry."

THE BLOCKADE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The New-Orleans *Delta*, of May 29, says: "The United States steamer *Brooklyn*, Capt. POOR, having notified the authorities at the Balize that a strict blockade of the mouth of the river had been ordered, and that he was on hand to render the blockade effective, was boarded yesterday, under a flag of truce, by the Captains of several British and French vessels now on the bar, and Capt. POOR was asked if he intended to prevent the departure of the vessels then on the bar belonging to English and French owners, and loaded with freights to foreign ports. POOR declared that he should certainly prevent their departure, or seize them if they attempted to run the blockade. As their ships are all heavily loaded with valuable cargoes, including two thousand hogsheads of tobacco shipped by the French Consul on account of the French Government, and several hundred on account of Rothschilds and other foreign houses, such a decision naturally produced considerable excitement in this City. The British and French Consuls took the matter in hand, and by telegraph caused Capt. POOR to understand that they would not permit such nonsense, and that the British and French squadrons would be here in a few days to protect the interests of their Governments. The last news from the Balize was that POOR had backed down, and the ships are all going out. The British and French merchants in this city, who are largely engaged in our trade, will demand the protection of their Governments, and it is hoped by both them and our own citizens, as all the trade we have or intend to have is with their ports, that their fleets will speedily appear in the Gulf."

REPORTED INVASION OF ARKANSAS.

We find the following in a Memphis paper of May 29:

"Reports have been circulated of the advance of JIM LANE and his men into Arkansas from the State of Kansas, but little attention was paid to them until yesterday, when some fifty women, many of them with children, entirely without protectors of the other sex, arrived in this city by way of the Little Rock Railroad and ferry-boat. They were generally from Madison and adjoining parts of St. Francis County. One of the gentlemen on the same train stated that information had been received of the presence of LANE on Black River, between Pocahontas and Jacksonport. He said he was one of a Committee appointed at a meeting of the citizens of Madison to request Gen. BRADLEY, and also Gen. PILLOW, to send troops and arms to their defence. He also stated that Gov. RECTOR had telegraphed Gen. BRADLEY to hasten with what troops could be spared from his command, and meet the invading enemy.

"JOHN D. ADAMS, of the steamboat *Notrebe*, yesterday received a dispatch from GEORGE MORRISON, of Little Rock, informing him that great excitement existed there in consequence of the report of the same tenor as given above. We were informed that dispatches had been received from Mr. MORRILL, Editor of the *Des Arc Citizen*, which stated that the steamboat *Mary Patterson* had arrived at that place, and her people informed them that the story of LANE and his men being on Black River was false; also that a thousand Arkansas troops were on the watch on the Missouri line to prevent invasion. This dispatch came in last evening."

THE INDIANS OF KANSAS.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Times* of May 29 says:

"We are informed by Mr. ROSS, the Agent of the Pottawotomies, that they heartily sympathize with their Great Father, in his efforts to subdue his rebellious and wayward Southern children, and have formed companies to aid, if necessary, in defending Kansas from any hostile or invading force. While this is undoubtedly true of the Pottawotomies, who are comparatively intelligent, there are other tribes in the State who may not be so thoroughly devoted to the Government. The Shawnees and Osages, especially, should be closely watched. We advise the Agents of those Indians to ascertain, beyond question, whether they are disposed to be friendly to the Government. It may not be long before Kansas has to cope with the treacherous, slaveholding savages of the Cherokee Nation, and we should therefore be certain that we have no enemy in our own midst."

REBEL CANNON CAPTURED.

A special dispatch from Wheeling, published in Thursday's Pittsburgh *Chronicle*, announced the capture at Sistersville, Va., of two rifled cannon, the property of the rebels. It appears that information of the presence of cannon there was conveyed to Maj. OAKS by a Mr. BAGGS, and the former chartered the *Eunice*, and, with about fifty armed men aboard, started down the river. They reached Sistersville about 2 o'clock, landed a short distance above the town and established a guard. Mr. BAGGS indicated the place where the cannon were to be found, and some eight or ten men were sent up, while the others were placed in a position to protect them. The cannon were concealed in an old barn, and covered with rakes, plows and straw. The barn was broken open, the guns disinterred, and in less than fifteen minutes they were aboard the boat, together with a valuable lot of ammunition. The men, after getting under way again, fired a volley or two to let the Secessionists know they were about, and got back to Wheeling at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning.

A UNION JUDGE DRIVEN FROM SOUTH-EASTERN MISSOURI.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 31st ult. says:

"Judge ALBERT JACKSON, of Southeast Missouri, is now in our city. His Union sentiments and his loyalty to the Constitution of the United States, has rendered him so obnoxious in several counties in his district, that he has not been permitted to hold court. In Doniphan, Ripley County, a few days ago, they would not allow him to open court.

"We are permitted to state that Judge JACKSON, since his arrival here, has had a very satisfactory talk with Gen. HARNEY."

The Way to Make Virginia Loyal.

To the Editor of the Times:

In the brief article which you did me the favor to publish yesterday, I endeavored to show that the great body of the people of Western Virginia were loyal to the Union. I assume these several positions: Eastern Virginia treating the West as subservient, has made her feel so. A few men in the east have heretofore governed, and, through wealth, blandishment and assumption, believe they can do so still. The old *régime* of prior to 1850, scattered through the west, cling to that old system, and go with the east. The county officers, trembling before the same power, unite with them. The fear that the prevailing spirit of Eastern Virginia will act promptly, and the United States slowly, has a powerful influence. The flattery that we have all bestowed on Virginia, as the Mother of States and statesmen, fosters State pride. Yet against all these comes the vote of the 23d ult., two to one against secession. What operates to produce this? Only love for the Union, patriotism, and a feeling that Eastern Virginia had oppressed them. I would go no further than the proclamation of Judge THOMPSON, of the Wheeling District Court, to prove the genuine patriotism of the Union-loving people of Western Virginia.

Trust them, then, like men, and as brothers, forget the false notion that this is a war between North and South: remember it only as a movement to sustain the Constitution our fathers gave us, and with the kindness of the father ask the allegiance of the sons of the South who are disposed to be loyal.

To-day Western Virginia elects members of a Convention to be held next Tuesday. That Convention may not represent more than thirty or forty counties, but it will establish a Provisional Government for the State, and declare itself Virginia, inasmuch as Virginia has been abandoned by her governing powers.

This course will be adopted by that Convention, but how will its measures be carried out and made to be respected. We *should* have more Virginia troops provided for and armed at once, and they need no other except to pass down the Baltimore and Ohio Road to cut off the rebels at Harper's Ferry. This is an important crisis for Virginia. The Government must trust them. It would be wise to establish a camp at Beverly, in Randolph County, and another at Charlestown, Kanawha County, each starting with 500 armed men and officers to receive volunteer corps and organize regiments. Western Virginia would then in a few weeks be prepared to defend her own soil and her own provisional government against any force which Eastern Virginia or the Confederate States could bring to bear upon it.

This would be much better than sending troops from Ohio and Pennsylvania, as it would be no subject for detraction from that love of the State, so peculiar to the Virginian, and give no excuse for the charge of coercion and oppression which would perhaps be raised were the troops of other States sent in there to guard the proposed work of the Convention of the 11th of June.

The people of the West have no State Government to call out their forces properly. The United States must take the place of the State, and do the work. The people are ready, but they are poor and must have money supplied from some source to furnish their soldiers; but with that care and protection that I have taken the liberty to counsel, they will soon redeem the State, and rejuvenated Virginia, under the spirit and power of her Western men, will be still one of the brightest stars in our Union.

Yours, truly, JAS. E. WHARTON.

Transplant the Poor Whites.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is not improbable that the authorities at Washington may be soon burdened with the disposal of a considerable body of prisoners. That method should be adopted which will be the most economical and would most advance the purposes of this war. The greater portion of the rebel troops must necessarily belong to the class known as poor whites—the most wretched and depraved class of our citizens. These men own or rent small bits of land abandoned by the planters, which repay their rude and idle culture barely with the means of existence. Scarcely one in a hundred can read or write; the sparseness of the population and the indifference of the planters have defeated a system of free schools which Virginia has been trying to establish at great expense within the last few years. In that State this class of men have been increasing in power and numbers as the planters have diminished or fallen to their level. Their prejudices and passions, which it has been the short-sighted policy of the planters to excite for the furtherance of political or other selfish ends, have grown to such a height, that the more moderate portion of the community have been obliged to guide when they could not check, and indeed to follow when they could not guide.

They were like to be torn in pieces by their own dogs.

It is this degraded class which has furnished these lynching mobs of the South—and from it is formed that patrol, which, armed and fired with whisky, rides forth nightly through the South to perpetrate horrors, which the planters dare neither prevent nor punish. The growing power of the poor whites, and the gradual impoverishment and degeneracy of the planters have long pointed out a future for Virginia more dreadful than any this war could bring—terrible as that may be—which it rests upon us by means of this war to avert.

Shall we return such of these men, as may fall into our hands, to their former position, which afforded them neither the power nor the desire for improvement—and rendered them a pregnant source of evil to themselves and their selfish leaders.

Let them be transplanted to any one of our northwestern territories, sufficiently distant from the slave region to destroy the desire to return.

Their means are so limited they would be unable to carry on large farms, so there would be sufficient concentration of population to render possible a system of general education, or any other reformatory plan Government might see fit to adopt. They are well enough acquainted with husbandry to support themselves at once, and it is to be hoped education would lead them to change the Virginia culture for a less exhaustive method long before the rich soil of the Northwest would fail.

This step would deprive the Southern politicians of the dangerous tools by which they have accomplished treason, and would give an opening to such of our army as may be so attracted by the climate and soil of the Border States as to settle in them after the war. Putting utility aside, the benevolence of the plan deserves attention. This is the people's war, and let those to whom the people have intrusted its execution look to it that it be carried on in a manner worthy of the generous and self-sacrificing spirit which so abundantly supplies them with men and means.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 4. H. W.

The Case of Mr. John Merryman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am well aware that an effort to correct the misunderstanding of *facts* on which your editorial in yesterday's issue, styled "Civil and Martial Law at Baltimore," is founded, will be, by many of your local subscribers and readers, construed (if admitted to your columns) as smacking of a "back-down;" nevertheless, my belief in your readiness to correct error, and my confidence in your unwillingness to misrepresent, when reminded, *reliably*, of the falsity of your premises, induces me to draw your attention to the misstatements contained in the article alluded to.

1. Mr. JOHN MERRYMAN is *not* a citizen of "Baltimore," but a resident of the county—living at "Hayfields," his farm, distant about sixteen miles from *Baltimore City*.

2. He held no commission as "Lieutenant in the Rebel forces," but *such* a commission he did hold in an established county volunteer company of CAVALRY,—hence, and beyond, said company was not "armed with GUNS (?) stolen from the Government arsenals," but with *pistols* supplied by Gov. HICKS, whose policy you have so warmly indorsed, down to a very recent period.

3. To the knowledge of the writer, Mr. MERRYMAN *first* heard of the assault upon the "Massachusetts soldiers in the streets of Baltimore" while at his country home, sixteen miles distant from the city. How, then, could he have been taken, as your comment states he was, "*while his hands were scarcely washed of the blood of those brave men to whose massacre he was accessory?*"

4. You state he was "the principal agent in the destruction of the bridges between Baltimore and Washington, which cut off the communication between those cities." This is, like all the rest, manufactured out of whole cloth; for not a bridge between the cities named, has, so far as I ever learned, been burned. Mr. MERRYMAN could not, hence, have been the instrument of doing that which was *never* done!

Differing in toto with you as to the wisdom or policy of the remedies set on foot by Mr. LINCOLN, to suppress this "rebellion"—as you choose to term the act of eleven sovereign States in their withdrawal from a Union rendered odious to them by constant assault on their rights, through the organization of a sectional party, North—I nevertheless feel that I do not appeal to you in vain to give this hurried communication, in correction of errors committed by you perhaps on false authority, the same relative prominence in your paper assigned to the editorial to which I refer. W. L. M.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 1.

[The statements which our correspondent controverts were not given in this paper as facts established, but as charges made, against Mr. MERRYMAN. With the exception of an apparent misstatement, which was really a typographical error, the allegations were derived from the return of Gen. CADWALLADER to the writ of *habeas corpus*; and while we are glad to believe they are unfounded, we decline to be treated as their utterer or indorser.—ED. TIMES]

The Sense of our English Residents.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As an Englishman and an alien, and I think fairly representing the general sentiment of the English residents of New-York, I do not wish it to be supposed that we either favor, or are indifferent to the equivocal attitude of our Government at the present time, in relation to the political affairs of America. On the contrary, I have heard but one expression of opinion, and that is in condemnation of the course of the Ministry—as being not only opposed to the progress of the age, but as hazarding vast commercial interests with the Northern States.

It is unfortunate that the superficial views of the Cabinet should thus exaggerate the magnitude and importance of the Southern rebellion, and especially in view of the fact that England has always been so fastidious lest others should by any cause lend countenance to rebellion on her own soil. I feel assured that the Ministry cannot long maintain their present attitude without losing their popularity among the people, whose sympathies have always been in favor of those lands where Freedom, and not Slavery, is the ruling sentiment. ALBION.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 3, 1861.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar.—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 94, 96, 97, 99, 100, 54, 33, 402, 11, 84, 101, 102, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 75, on Demurrer, 164, 308 181, 292, 97, 303, 76, 307, 314, 317, 318, 319, 276, 300, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 445, 171, 174, 182, 191½, 330, 350, 352, 354, 398, 411, 116, 120, 439, 442, 444, 466, 490, 518, 522.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1611, 583, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1813, 1815, 873, 1819, 1825, 1827, 1829. *Part II.*—Nos. 1186, 1596, 1648, 1650, 928, 1668, 1670, 1672, 1674, 1680, 1684, 1593, 818.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 721, 3313, 373, 2988, 2994½, 1157, 1210, 1181, 1075, 901, 875, 1319, 1321, 1322, 1323. *Part II.*—Nos. 1092, 1186, 1264, 3426, 850, 1348, 931, 444, 1183, 1324, 1327, 1328, 1330, 1333, 886.

The Appeal in the Forrest Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Catharine N. Forrest vs. Edwin Forrest.—The issues upon which the appeal in this case is to be taken are settled. Case, amendments, &c., as settled, will be found with the Clerk.

Opinion in the Ticket-Swindling Case.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

James Enright plaintiff in error vs. The People, defendants in error.—The decision on the appeal in this case was published in the TIMES of May 30. The following is the opinion in the case:

By the Court—SUTHERLAND, J.—I assume that the prisoner was indicted under the act passed March 23, 1860.

In my opinion, the indictment, in charging the offence, should have stated the port or place from which the ticket or instrument purported to entitle the person or persons to a passage or right of passage, as one of the circumstances entering into the statutory definition of the offence.

I think, too, that there was a fatal variance between the ticket or instrument described in the indictment, and that produced and proved on the trial.

On these grounds, I think the judgment of the Oyer and Terminer should be reversed.

Principal and Agent.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Owen and Logan vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company.—The plaintiffs in this action, who are owners of the Spring-street line of omnibusses, bring this action to recover for injuries done to two of their vehicles, which, as alleged, came in collision with the cars of the defendant by reason of the negligence of the defendant. The accident occurred in Tenth-avenue, in July, 1853. It seems from the testimony in the case that two of the defendant's cars were at the time going in opposite directions—the one toward Chambers-street, the other belonged to a train just going out. They were but a short space apart when the plaintiff, Owen, made an attempt to drive his horses and omnibus between them. It is shown in evidence that he was warned by one of the drivers of one of the cars, and that the brakes were immediately applied, but to no effect; the omnibus came between the two cars, and was crushed. The case has been twice tried before, and each time has resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs, which has been set aside, and a new trial granted. The case now comes up for the third time.

Mr. Gerard and Mr. Hascall for plaintiffs; Mr. Fullerton and Mr. North for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

No business was transacted in this Court yesterday, the District-Attorney being unwell. This morning will be taken up the following

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—Edward Daly.
For Misdemeanor—Thomas McCarthy.
For Keeping Disorderly House—Magdalena Wolf, Phillip Wolf.
For Arson—Mary Nally, William T. Walsh.
For Forgery—Patrick Langon.
For Larceny—Charles Howard, John Johnson, John Hayes, Jerome Stevens, James Bennett, Catharine Raymond.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*Werral vs. American Steel Spring Company.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide event.

Solomon vs. Cornell.—Motion denied, with costs.

Staples vs. Garr.—Motion granted, with $10 costs, to abide event, without prejudice to defendant moving to put off trial because of absence of defendant.

Thompson vs Thompson.—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Cohn vs. Cohn.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Owen vs. Ximeno.—Motion granted, with costs.

Sands vs. Adriance.—Motion granted for reference, with $10 costs.

Thurston vs. Meads.—Judgment ordered.

Tucker vs. Susters.—Motion granted, with costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 4.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '81, reg. ex int.	84⅝	15	D.&H.C.Co..ex div	80
			50	Pacific M. S. Co.	64
2,000	Ohio St. 6s, '80..	90	150	N. Y. Cen. R.	72½
1,000	Ky. State 6s	76	150	do	72¼
1,000	Indiana St. 5s ..	80	150	Erie Railroad	22¾
16,000	Ten. St. 6s, '90.s3	40	100	Harlem R. Pref ..	25½
23,000	do s10	40	24	Mil. &Pr DuC. 1stP.	51
5,000	do s5	40	50	M.S. & N.Ia.G.Stk.	26
2,000	Va. State 6s	47	50	do	25⅞
4,000	do	46⅜	20	Ill.Cen R.Scrip	69
10,000	do s15	45	300	do s30	66
1,000	do s3	45½	100	do s15	67
11,000	N.C. State 6s s10	50	100	do tw	68¼
9,000	do s5	50	100	do tw	68
13,000	do c	51	25	do	68⅜
6,000	Mo. State 6s	39⅞	25	do	68⅝
26,000	do	40	50	do	68
5,000	do b.w.k	40	150	do 2d	68
5,000	do s8	40	100	do	68⅛
19,000	do	40½	5	Cleve. Col. & C. R.	94
3,000	Cal. State 7's	78¾	300	Gal. & Chi. R.	57¾
1,000	Erie R. 3d m.b.,'83	83	400	do	57½
3,000	Hud. R. 3d m. b.	79	100	do s30	57¾
6,000	Harlem 1st m. B.	97	100	do opg	58
1,000	Harlem 2d m. B.	93	100	do b10	58
2,000	Mich. S. S. F. B.	72	100	do b30	58
2,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. B.	91¼	50	do c	57⅞
2,000	do	91¾	100	do s10	57¾
3,000	do	91	200	Clev. & Tol. R. s10	22
7,000	Chic. & N.W. 1st m	35	100	do s3	22
1,000	D. L. & W. R. 1st m	96	400	do	22⅛
20	American Ex B'nk	78	150	do	21⅞
10	Metropolitan Bank	83	150	Chic. & R. I. R.	33⅛
5	Park Bank	86	50	do opg	33⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U.S. 6s, '81 cou.	84½	10	Corn Ex. Bank	75
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	77¾	10	Pacific M. S. Co	64
5,000	Ten. St. 6s '90. s10	40	100	N. Y. Cen. R. s10	72¼
6,000	do	40	50	do	72¾
2,000	do s10	39⅞	20	Erie Railroad	22¾
5,000	Va. St. 6s s10	44¾	50	do	23
5,000	Missouri St. 6s	40	150	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	11
5,000	do	40¼	250	Galena & Chi. R.	58¼
10,000	do	40¼	50	do	58½
3,000	do	40¾	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	33¼
2,500	Ill. Cen. R. bs	91	100	do s30	33¼
2,000	Hud. Riv. S. F. bs	99½	150	do	33¾
30	Continental Bank	85	50	Chi., B. & Q. R.	55
18	Nassau Bank	80			

TUESDAY, June 4—P. M.

The chief activity of the Stock Exchange continues to be found in the Border State Stocks, which come forward rapidly, and to a free market, from the Banking Department of Illinois, in liquidation of the recently discredited currency, for which these Stocks were in pledge. The sales to-day are about $250,000 in amount; the prices, compared with those at the close yesterday, being firmer on Missouris, and steady on Tennessees and Virginias. The last named, for prompt delivery, were higher at the early Board than the last price of yesterday. The Federal Stocks are ¼ lower on the registered Six ₩ cents. (new) of 1881, and ¼ off on the Five ₩ cents. of 1874. In Railway Mortgages a partial business was done at previous prices. Illinois Centrals are 91 ₩ cent. The Railway Shares manifest more activity than on Monday. The May return of traffic on the New-York Central, made public this afternoon, advanced the price to 72½ ₩ cent, and there was more done in Galena and Chicago at a rise of ¼@½ ₩ cent. Other Western descriptions and New-York and Erie were also partially better. The speculative movement of the Street is kept within moderate limits on both sides of the market by the course and daily events of the Civil War. The effect of this influence, however, is being daily weakened by the practical results of the business West on the great Railways and Canals, and the exhibit of continued heavy Exports of Domestic Produce, chiefly from that source, from the port of New-York.

Late in the afternoon there was increased firmness in New-York Central and Galena. The former, 72½@72⅝; Galena, 58½ ₩ cent. Illinois Central rather weaker, 67⅞@68 ₩ cent. Missouris closed 40¼@40⅜ ₩ cent.

The Exchange market for the *Persia's* mail closes this afternoon at the same steady quotation on London for Bankers' bills which obtained for the last two or three steamers, 105½@106 ₩ cent. Some of the Importers of Gold by the Boston steamer made returns at 105⅝@105¾ for the best class signatures. Merchant bills against shipments of Domestic Produce find rather better currency than last week, at the range of 103½@105 ₩ cent. The market left off very quiet this afternoon, after a fair business for the present mail. In the absence of the usual supply of bills from New-Orleans and Mobile, and in the presence of about $5,000,000 English Gold received in the last ten or twelve days, the rates should go up and would under the ordinary course of demand from the importers of Foreign Merchandise. But this demand of late has become exceedingly moderate, as well as irregular, which fact puts at fault all the calculations of our best Exchange authorities. The market for money keeps dull, and the Bank return published this morning is sufficiently significant of the absence of approved mercantile paper. At call, Money is placed to a moderate extent on Stock collateral at 5@6 ₩ cent. But with all the increased offering of State Stocks in liquidation of the broken-down Free Bank Currency of Illinois, the employment of Money among the Stock Brokers is light. The Stocks in question appear to be absorbed by cash orders at the Exchange Board, which are attracted thitherto by the recent heavy fall of 25@30 ₩ cent.

The following is the official statement of the earnings of the New-York Central Railroad for the month of May, 1861, compared with its earnings for the corresponding month of the previous year:

May, 1861	$678,595 24
May, 1860	551,699 52
Increase	$126,895 72

This is the largest May business of the line, with a single exception, in the nine years' history of its consolidation. The road has the advantage, at present, of the heavy receipts at Buffalo of Flour and other produce from the Northwest, and of the interruption of freight and travel from the Southwest over the Baltimore and Ohio line. The following are the comparative May earnings for nine years:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL TRAFFIC IN MAY.

May.		May.	
1853	$419,287	1858	$510,197
1854	510,820	1859	409,627
1855	683,381	1860	551,699
1856	710,554	1861	678,595
1857	655,256		

The May increase over last season places the earnings of the line for eight months of its current fiscal year, at $619,864, as follows:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL TRAFFIC SINCE OCT. 1.

	1860-61.	1859-60.
October	$810,803	$709,671
November	730,591	637,792
December	522,918	530,396
January	489,665	387,128
February	420,790	402,830
March	681,290	541,078
April	690,646	585,140
May	678,595	551,699
Total eight months	$4,975,298	$4,355,434
Increase this season		$619,864

The Hudson River Railroad earnings are:

May, 1860	$156,281 09
May, 1861	150,807 63
Decrease	$5,473 46

The earnings in the month of May last four years are:

1858	$128,132 27	1860	$156,281 09
1859	141,268 92	1861	150,807 63

The Illinois Central Railroad Company earned in May, 1860 and 1861:

	1860.	1861.
Traffic	$219,889 83	$217,547 76
Land sales	44,790 03	239,696 28
Cash collected	56,066 21	54,780 81

The Galena and Chicago shows a very large gain in the fourth week of May, as follows:

Fourth week, 1861	$51,547
Fourth week, 1860	32,254
Increase	$19,293

The whole month of May foots up:

May, 1861	$160,691
May, 1860	115,505
Increase in May	$45,186

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

June 3—Philadelphia	par.
June 3—Boston	par.
	Premium.
June 3—Baltimore	¼@ ⅜
June 3—Washington	3 @ 3½
June 1—Chicago	Unsettled.
June 1—Milwaukee	7 @ 8
June 1—Cleveland	1 @ 1½
May 31—St. Louis	14 @ 15
May 31—Louisville	2 @ 2½
June 1—Detroit	1 @ 1½
June 1—Cincinnati	⅛@ ¼
June 1—Pittsburgh	2⅛@ 2¾
June 1—Canada	⅛@ ¾

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. June 3.	LOANS. May 27.	SPECIE. June 3.	SPECIE. May 27.
Philadelphia	$3,205,000	$3,280,000	$711,000	$723,000
N. America	2,855,193	2,952,861	681,040	681,610
Farm. & Mech.	4,161,394	4,204,765	1,186,178	1,179,236
Commercial	1,465,000	1,504,000	270,000	262,000
Mechanics'	1,552,055	1,655,732	275,448	275,625
N. Liberties	1,344,000	1,332,000	366,000	350,000
Southwark	949,687	962,078	237,918	249,711
Kensington	657,662	656,596	164,645	164,939
Penn Township	660,880	676,347	153,314	154,375
Western	1,381,534	1,390,425	372,831	362,799
Man. & Mech.	995,585	983,050	161,200	154,994
Commerce	706,373	712,488	201,532	182,896
Girard	2,039,231	2,066,663	391,415	340,126
Tradesmen's	505,890	520,450	122,584	125,415
Consolidation	449,341	464,124	99,338	92,521
City	661,865	681,598	113,974	118,481
Commonwealth	430,144	414,043	61,645	68,600
Corn Exchange	342,000	373,000	82,000	97,000
Union	298,530	328,390	62,730	65,056
Total	24,671,294	25,091,226	5,718,826	5,843,220

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. June 3.	DEPOSITS. May 27.	CIRCULATION. June 3.	CIRCULATION. May 27.
Philadelphia	$1,635,000	$1,703,000	$274,000	$277,000
North American	1,875,749	1,852,101	271,897	280,830
Farm. & Mech.	3,063,608	3,031,001	376,880	410,775
Commercial	749,000	790,000	126,000	136,000
Mechanics'	731,385	757,535	120,275	127,465
N. Liberties	1,056,000	1,031,000	98,000	105,000
Southwark	691,574	676,204	79,205	89,885
Kensington	438,075	461,800	114,955	113,945
Penn. Township	480,121	488,125	58,540	67,565
Western	958,557	964,671	112,340	108,400
Man. & Mech.	478,430	469,391	89,865	83,800
Commerce	568,665	554,266	64,685	63,910
Girard	1,095,684	1,125,042	171,895	175,800
Tradesmen's	350,422	348,667	69,650	68,988
Consolidation	243,095	245,638	66,870	71,950
City	325,538	342,200	56,985	60,350
Commonwealth	176,763	161,191	77,305	85,235
Corn Exchange	202,000	238,000	64,000	70,000
Union	167,690	181,561	35,800	36,580
Total	15,306,666	15,410,522	2,317,067	2,408,518

The aggregates of the bank statement compare with those of previous week as follows:

	May 27.	June 3.	
Capital Stock	$11,810,345	$11,810,345	——
Loans	$25,191,226	$24,671,294	Dec. $419,932
Specie	5,643,220	5,718,806	Inc. 75,606
Due from other Bks.	1,317,166	1,265,556	Dec. 51,710
Due to other Banks	2,554,185	2,491,024	Dec. 63,361
Deposits	15,410,522	15,316,666	Dec. 136,856
Circulation	2,408,518	2,317,087	Dec. 91,451

Foreign Markets by the Borussia.

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Monday Evening, May 20.

The funds have been steady to-day at the quotations of Saturday, with an occasional tendency to improvement. The American news by the *Asia* produced no adverse effect, since, although it indicates that the belligerent attitude of the two sections of the Union is daily becoming more defined, an improvement is quoted in the rate of exchange. On the Stock Exchange, loans were in fair demand at 4@4½ ₩ cent. In American securities Illinois Central shares are higher.

After June 1st, Consols will be quoted ex-dividend, so that their present price is really only a fraction above 90. The Bar Silver brought by the West India steamer was sold at 60⅞d. per oz., showing an advance of ⅛d.

The *Copenhagen* had arrived from Australia, with £205,000.

The demand for money at the Bank of England on Monday was quiet. In Lombard-street the rates for the best bills was 6@6¼ ₩ cent. About £3,000 was taken to the Bank. £40,000 had arrived from Constantinople.

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening, May 21.

There is not the slightest symptom of revival, and consols are still at the price at which they have stood, almost exactly for a month past, viz.: 91⅛@⅜ for money, and 91¾@⅞ for the account.

Loans on Government Securities continue to be offered at 4@4½ ₩ cent.

The demand in the Discount market has been moderate, and 6 ₩ cent. is the usual rate. At the Bank applications are limited. The last price from Paris on Tuesday evening was 69f.50c., showing an advance of ⅛.

Foreign Exchanges are firm.

American Railway Securities were dull and Illinois Central shares declined $1.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MAY 20 and 21.—There has been an extensive demand for COTTON, and the sales for the two days exceed 25,000 bales, 13,000 on speculation and for export; prices against the buyer.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

MAY 20.—The market showed a tendency to flatness.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

MAY 21.—Both WHEAT and FLOUR met with a very limited trade at the rates of last week. OATS, BARLEY, BEANS and PEAS unchanged. INDIAN CORN dull. Mixed American 33s. 9d.@34s.; yellow, 34s. 6d.@34s. 9d.; white, 34s. 6d.@35s. 6d.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET.

MAY 21.—The market was closed for the holidays.

TALLOW MARKET.

MAY 21.—The market is quiet at 58s. on the spot.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 4.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 77; Reading Railroad, 15¾; Morris Canal, 39½; Long Island Railroad, 8¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37½. Exchange on New-York unchanged.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 4, 1861—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 18,966 bbls. Flour, 247 bbls. Corn meal, 285,874 bushels Wheat 170,346 bushels Corn, 312 bushels Rye, 31,363 bushels Oats, 1,186 pkgs. Provisions, and 724 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 45 bbls., at $5 37½ for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been light, to-day, having been confined to 60 bags Government Java, at 17c; 50 bags Maracaibo, at 13½c., and 300 bags Rio, at 12½c.@13c½ ₩ lb, usual terms. The receipts of Rio Coffee, during the week, have been 10,465 bags, and the sales, 7,162 bags. Stock of all kinds in first hands, this morning, 116,737 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 98,483 bags Rio and Santos, 5,583 bags Laguayra, 5,080 bags Maracaibo, 2,213 mats Singapore, 1,068 bags Costa Rica, 860 bags Java, 830 bags Bombay, and 620 bags St. Domingo. The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 16½c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 13½c.@14½c.; Maracaibo, 13½c.@14½c.; St. Domingo, 11½c.@11½c. ₩ lb, usual terms.

Stock of Rio.

	Bags.
June 1—New Orleans	8,000
June 1—Baltimore	19,000
June 1—Philadelphia	2,000
June 4—New-York	98,483
Grand Total	127,484

COTTON—Continues dull and heavy, including Middling Upland (nominally), at 13½c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour has been unsettled, to-day. Desirable lots of State are not plenty, and being in good request are held firmly. Other kinds are abundant and depressed, the inquiry for such being moderate. Sales 16,300 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 80@$4 95, chiefly within the range; ordinary to choice extra State, at $5@$5 30, mainly at $5 15; superfine Western, at $4 75@$4 90; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 90@$6 00; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 30@$5 35; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 50 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 80	@$4 95
Extra State	5 00	@ 5 30
Superfine Western	4 75	@ 4 90
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 90	@ 6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 90	@ 6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 30	@ 5 35
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 55	@ 7 30
Fancy Genesee	5 35	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 60	@ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 55	@ 7 50

Southern is inactive and declining. Sales have been made of 800 bbls., at $5 75@$6 35 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 40@$8 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 00@$7 50 ₩ bbl. Sales 720 bbls. Rye Flour is selling slowly, at $3@$4 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues inactive, at $3 for Jersey, $3 20 for Calorie Dried, and $3 20 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Unusually heavy receipts have tended to depress the market for Wheat, and prices have favored buyers, decidedly. The demand has been active, chiefly for export. Sales: 207,000 bushels, including Canada Club, part at $1 15@$1 18; White Western, $1 36@$1 65; Red Western at $1 29@$1 33; Amber Wisconsin, at $1 16@$1 18; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice at $1 02½@$1 15; Northwestern Club, at $1 08@$1 12; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at 97@$1 10; red State at $1 25 and White Kentucky at $1 65@$1 80 ₩ bushel. Corn is in brisk demand at somewhat firmer prices; sales 160,000 bush., at 46c.@46c., for very poor to choice new mixed Western; 56c. for sound old do do., and 46c.@47c. for Western Yellow ₩ bush. Rye is salable at 67c.@66c. ₩ bush. Barley is unchanged. Oats are quiet, including Canadian at 31½c.@32½c.; Western, at 30½c.@32c.; and State at 32½c.@33½c., ₩ bushel.

The movements in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight, Mr. EDWARD BILL notices thus: "The receipts of all descriptions of Breadstuffs from the West continue on a liberal scale, without being excessive, and the interval of another fortnight shows no material change in value, the most important feature being the extent of the export clearances, amounting to 39,835 bbls. Flour, 871,025 bushels Wheat, 309,638 bushels Indian Corn, and 5,865 bushels Peas to Great Britain and Ireland; 113,119 bushels Wheat, and 17,058 bushels Oats to France; 6,535 bushels Wheat, and 15,724 bushels Rye to Antwerp. For Flour there is a fair trade for City and local use, but the shipping demand has been light until yesterday, when there was more inquiry; the market closed, however, quiet and inactive. The better grades of Wheat in good condition are inquired for, and bring full prices, but the inferior kinds are more plenty and sell at irregular rates; all descriptions are a few cents lower at the close. Indian Corn is in full supply, and considerably lower on the fortnight. Rye is steady."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1860.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
New-York	May 31, '61.	1,332,274	13,906,497	5,529,927
New-Orleans	May 21, '61.	179,427	66,767	1,464,367
Philadelphia	May 21, '61.	169,455	1,193,236	1,562,737
Baltimore	May 23, '61.	126,013	937,676	831,007
Boston	May 24, '61.	75,039	13,032	14,150
Other ports	May 17, '61.	117,336	2,022,921	15,451
Total		1,999,474	18,120,030	9,417,489
To about same period, 1860.		256,720	1,022,076	851,849
To about same period, 1859.		85,888	415,800	319,452
To about same period, 1858.		934,635	4,193,688	3,018,352
To the Continent:				
From N. York, to May 21, '61.		41,469	953,568	41,023
F'm other p'ts. to latest dates.		7,492	9,073	3,042

HAY—North River is very quiet, at 60c.@65c. for shipping and 75c.@80c. for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in limited request to-day, including last year's crop, at 12c.@20c., according to quality ₩ lb.

LIME—Rockland, 66c. for common, and $1 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

METALS—No important sales transpired, to-day. Quotations nominal.

MOLASSES—Sales 30 bbls. New-Orleans and 80 hhds. Cuba Muscovado on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in limited request at $4 75, and is generally held at $5 ₩ 280 lbs. No receipts have been reported this week. Estimated stock, 14,500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been sparingly sought after at 65c.@70c., holders claiming 70c. ₩ gallon. No receipts during the week. Stock at the close 7,700 bbls. Tar has been inactive, at from $2 75@$3 ₩ bbl. No arrivals this week. Stock at the close, 14,400 bbls. Resin has been in fair demand, closing with common at $2 10@$2 20; strained at $2 25, and No. 2 at $2 37½@$2 50 ₩ 310 lbs.; with low to fine and pale No. 1 at from $2 75@$6 ₩ 280 lbs. No receipts have been reported during the week. Stock of all kinds of Resin at the close, 114,000 bbls., including of Common, about 30,000 bbls.; of No. 2, about 20,000 bbls., and the balance is composed of low to fine No. 1. There are no pale Virgin Resin in market. Mr. C. J. TURNER, in his circular for the *Persia*, says: "The blockade of the Southern ports is at last effectual; and, for the first time in many a long year, there are no receipts of Naval Stores at this port, for the week, to be recorded. The very rapid advance which has taken place within the past six weeks in all descriptions of Navel Stores, has given a check to speculation in the meantime; and, as might have been expected, a reaction has taken place in some descriptions—the market, as a whole, closing quiet. The great bulk of our supplies is held for much higher prices than I quote; outside parties who had purchased at much lower prices than those now current, being in some instances desirous of securing a present profit. The chief reaction has been in Spirits Turpentine, which rose at one time to 85c. ₩ gallon, with subsequent sales at 65c, but closing with little or none to be reached below 70c. Crude Turpentine is mostly held for $5, but a moderate quantity can yet be reached at $4 75. Common Resin has been subject to less fluctuations than almost any other description, closing firmly at $2 20, and the bulk of the stock held much higher. Medium and fine Resins are also held firmly, and are in fair demand."

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to June 4, 1861.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	29,640	20,447
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	40,471	16,761
Resin, bbls	189,260	127,004
Tar, bbls	47,732	21,072

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in very moderate demand, and sales have been reported of only 600 bbls, including Mess at $16 75@$17, and Prime at $12 00@$12 25 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, at 6c.@6½c. for Hams and 4½c.@5½c. for Shoulders ₩ lb. Lard continues in moderate request, at irregular rates. Sales 410 tcs. and bbls. at 8½c.@9½c. ₩ lb. Beef rules dull and heavy, at $11 25@$12 50 for extra Mess, $9 75@$11, for repacked Western Mess, and $5 87@$6 25 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl.; prime Mess, $16 50@$18 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 ₩ bbl. Butter is selling more freely, at 9c.@14c. for Western and 10c.@16c. for State, ₩ lb. Cheese is in limited request, at 4c.@8½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales 125 tcs., in lots, at $5 62½@$6 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales have been limited, and prices depressed. The reported transactions do not exceed 450 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4½c.@4⅞c.; 110 hhds. do., (by auction) at 3½c.@4c.; and 138 boxes Havana, part at 6c. ₩ lb., usual terms.

TALLOW—Sales 40,000 lbs., at 9½c.@9⅝c., chiefly at 9½c., the Butchers' Association asking 9½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 650 bbls., chiefly at 16½c., ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were depressed and rates were generally lower. For Liverpool—Flour 1s 6d.@1s. 7½d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 7d.@8d.; Corn, 7d.@7½d. ₩ bush.; Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ₩ lb.; Resin, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₩ 310 lbs.; Pork, 3s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. ₩ tierce; Cheese, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Lard and Bacon and Butter, 22s. 6d.@25s. Tallow, 22s. 6d.@25s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 7½d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9½d. ₩ bushel; Resin, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s 7½d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d.; Peas, 8½d. ₩ bushel; Resin, 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Pork 3s ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Cheese, 35s; Tobacco, 40s. ₩ ton. For Newry (Ireland,) Wheat, (12,000 bush.,) in bulk, at 11½d. ₩ bushel. For Bristol, Wheat, (8,000 bush.,) in bags, at 8d. ₩ bushel.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves.	For.		
Prince Albert	Galway	New-York	May	21
City of Washing'n	Liverpool	New-York	May	22
Sammonia	Southampton	New-York	May	22
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	May	23
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	May	24
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	May	25
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	May	29
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	June	1
Adriatic	Galway	Boston	June	4
Bavaria	Southampton	New York	June	5
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	June	8
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June	12
Perana	Galway	New York	June	18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June	19
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	July	2
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July	3
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug.	7
Sangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept.	4

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June	5
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	June	8
North Briton	Quebec	Liverpool	June	8
New-York	New York	Southampton	June	8
America	Boston	Liverpool	June	12
Zulu	New-York	Kingston	June	20
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	June	15
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	June	19
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	June	22
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	June	22
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	June	26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June	29

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Persia* will close at the Post Office this morning at 11½ o'clock.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at......5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at......5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Western Mails, (via Erie Railroad)5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at......5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL

P. H. J. B.—ALL WELL.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED.

NEW MANUAL
FOR THE
BAYONET,
FOR THE ARMY AND MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.
By Capt. J. C. KELTON, U. S. Army.

This manual was prepared for the use of the corps of Cadets of the United States Military Academy at West Point.

It contains the Theory of Attack and Defence of the Sword as applied to the Bayonet; practical lessons in Fencing, and prescribes the Defence against Cavalry.

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A NEW SINGING BOOK FOR DAY SCHOOLS—Called the DAY SCHOOL BELL, is now ready. It contains about 200 pages of choice Songs, Solos, Rounds, Catches, Duets, Trios, Quartets and Choruses. Many of them written expressly for this work, besides some 30 pages of elements of music. This is the best book ever issued for Seminaries, Academies and Public School. It is compiled by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sabbath School Bells, Nos. 1 and 2," which have had the enormous sale of 500,000 copies in 29 months. Prices, 20 cents in paper covers; 30 cents bound; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents. Liberal discount to the trade. Sample copies mailed free at the above prices. Publisher, HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York; and for sale by Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia; Brown & Taggard, Boston; S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago; Raymond & Lapham, Detroit; Steele, Avery & Co., Rochester; Breed, Butler & Co., Buffalo; Moore, Wilstack Keys & Co., Cincinnati; S. B. Gray, Albany; Moore & Nims, Troy; and Keith & Woods, St. Louis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ORDINATION OF A CHAPLAIN.—THE Fourth Presbytery of New-York will, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 5, at 8 o'clock, ordain Rev. GEORGE E. POST, M. D., as Chaplain of the 15th Regiment New-York Volunteers. Sermon, by Rev. JOEL PARKER, D.D. Charge, by Rev. WM. ADAMS, D. D. The services will be held in the Church at the corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—THE PUBLIC will please to take notice that the power of attorney granted to E. W. Sargent, No. 15 Broadway, relating to my patent for the construction of Iron Railroad Cars, has been annulled. Application for the supplying of cars may be made to me personally, at the Howard Hotel, or to J. B. BOND, Agent, No. 89 Beaver st.
IS. J. LA MOTHE.

E. L. SNOW, SOCIAL UNION NO. 1.—THE funeral obsequies of our late brother, WILLIAM E. WHITE, will take place at their Union Room, No. 195 Bowery, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. The members and friends of the Order in general, also the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. G. W. CHESEBROUGH, G. S.

BILLIARD-TABLES, PIANO-FORTES, AND FURNITURE.—Wanted, six billiard-tables, six piano-fortes, and from $500 to $1,000 worth of furniture, in exchange for selected farming land, in the State of Iowa. Inquire of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Room No. 4 *Times* Building, or by note to P. V. S., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 3 Ludlow-st., and at the [illegible] JAMES G. [illegible]

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MOZAMBIQUES, ALL WIDTHS.
Superior qualities, 3 4, 6 4 and 8-4 wide—full assortment.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Are offering their entire stock of
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
AT RETAIL
AT MUCH REDUCED PRICES.
Also at Stores
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., and
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Have reduced their large and attractive stock of
SPRING DRESS GOODS,
and will offer on and after MONDAY, June 3,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK AT RETAIL,
including all the most fashionable styles.
BELOW MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
Also at Stores
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand st., and
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

359 LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
FROM AUCTION,
HALF-PRICE.
GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
NEW STYLES.
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BEST QUALITY.
KELTY'S, 359 BROADWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS.
We offer at retail, our entire stock of
CLOTH, SILK AND LACE MANTLES, &c.,
At great bargains. All the latest styles made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
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AN IMMENSE DISCOUNT.
Being firmly convinced that there is no
IMMEDIATE PROSPECT
of improvement in commercial affairs, and that business will not resume its accustomed vigor
UNTIL THE WAR IS ENDED,
and fearing that such a
HAPPY EVENT
is not
NEAR AT HAND,
we have come to the
DETERMINED CONCLUSION
to close out our immense stock of the articles enumerated below. An examination of the Goods
AND PRICES
will satisfy all that
WE ARE IN EARNEST.
The sales are
ENTIRELY FOR CASH.
READ! READ! READ!!!

White French China Covered Dishes, each	$0 60
White French China High Fruit Baskets, each	0 65
White French China Soup Tureens, each	1 75
White French China Dinner Plates the dozen	1 56
White French China Breakfast Plates, the dozen	1 25
White French China Tea Plates, the dozen	0 80
White French China Covered Custard Cups, the dozen	1 10
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	3 75
White French China Dinner Sets, 175 pieces	29 00
Gold band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5 80
Colored and Gold French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces.	6 50

ALSO,
ONE HUNDRED
Fancy French China Dinner Sets at
POSITIVELY LESS
Than one half the cost of importation.

Gold & colored French China Dinner Sets, 167 pieces	40 00
Gold & colored French China Dinner Sets, 175 pieces	45 00
Gold & colored French China Dinner Sets, 180 pieces	50 00
Gold & colored French China Dinner Sets, 191 pieces	60 00
Gold & colored French China Dinner Sets, 200 pieces	75 00

LIKEWISE,

Cut glass Goblets, the dozen	1 65
Cut glass Decanters, the pair, quarts	1 50
Cut glass Decanters, the pair, pints	1 25
Colored Bohemian glass Finger Bowls, the dozen.	1 80
Silver plated Cake Baskets, each	4 56
Silver plated Castors, 6 cut bottles	4 28
Silver plated Ice Pitchers, each	6 00
Silver plated Tea and Coffee sets, 5 pieces	15 00
Silver plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75
Silver plated Table Forks, the dozen	3 75
Silver plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 28
Ivory handled Dinner Knives, the dozen	4 50
Ivory handled Tea Knives, the dozen	4 00

BESIDES
a complete assortment of
IRON-STONE CHINA,
from the celebrated manufactory of John Maddock & Son, Staffordshire, England at
EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
The public may rest assured that every article herein enumerated will be
ON SALE,
and that the prices are on the average
NOT ONE CENT
above half the customary rates. Samples of the goods will be on exhibition in our
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Orders from the country must inclose the
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LADIES VISITING NEW-YORK WILL FIND AT
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PARASOLS, &c., MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

A desirable stock of LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, DRAPERY, MUSLINS, &c., LINEN GOODS, LINEN HANDK'FS, HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS, &c., CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.

A full stock of NOTIONS, TAPES, BRAIDS, &c., complete. Always a full assortment of our
LADIES' CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES,
63 CENTS A PAIR
NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

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LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO, TAUGHT
IN TWELVE LESSONS, FOR $4,
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AN OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERY PERSON TO LEARN.
The pupil guaranteed proficient in the above lessons. Six Lessons by Figures sent to any address on the receipt of
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Any person can learn from them that can read figures. Full explanations sent how to tune the banjo.
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Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO-FORTE,
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AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
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PIANO-FORTES,
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NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome st.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

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MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER,
The original genuine article for exterminating roaches, bed-bugs, ants, garden insects, &c. It is free from poison.
LYONS' Magnetic Pills are sure death to rats and mice. Sold by all dealers everywhere.
D. S. BARNES (late BARNES & PARK) wholesale and retail medicine depôt, 202 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $8 per week; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN desiring a pleasant home in a private family, may obtain a choice of rooms in a modern house, delightfully located, at No. 174 Rodney st., between Lee and Marcy avs., Brooklyn, six minutes' walk from Roosevelt-st. Ferry; or would let a suite of rooms to a genteel family for housekeeping.

BOARDING.—A FEW PERSONS CAN FIND good rooms and board at Milton, by calling or addressing G. T. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster Co.; also, a few young gentlemen can find good board and pleasant rooms at Dr. BANKS', Putnam av., next door from the corner of Bedford-av. Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with pleasant rooms and board. dinner at 6½ o'clock, terms moderate, by applying at No. 51 Sands st., Brooklyn, near three ferries; gas and bath in the house. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND one or two single gentlemen, can obtain desirable rooms with board, by applying at No. 11 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights; house has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FEW CHOICE ROOMS TO LET, with or without board, in a first-class house near 14th-st. and 5th-av. The apartments are very desirable. Terms moderate. Apply to the New-York Board Agency, No. 62 East 14th-st., Union-square.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL PLEASANT FRONT rooms can be had, with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located, has gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c.; dinner at 6½ o'clock; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with or without board, single or in suites, in a strictly first-class house, No. 18 East 28th st. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—NO. 170 WASHINGTON-st.; a large room with or without a bedroom, second floor, for a gentleman and his wife, or two gentlemen, five minutes' walk to Fulton or Wall-st. ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A private family, where but three or four boarders are taken, can accommodate two young men with a pleasant room in a good location; house overlooks the bay. Apply at No. 762 Hicks-st., or No. 88 John st., New-York.

TO LET WITH BOARD—IN HOUSE NO 32 East 14th-st., a back parlor and extension elegantly furnished; also a few rooms for families or single gentlemen. This is one of the best locations in the City, between 5th-av. and Broadway, in view of Union-square. House is well furnished and has all the modern improvements. Terms moderate. Apply at house.

FRENCH BOARD.—TO LET, WITH FULL OR partial board, in the family of a French teacher, (strictly private) two well furnished rooms, with modern conveniences; fine location, near Gramercy-park, of which the house has a key. Apply at No. 118 East 21st st., after 2 o'clock.

$2 50.—GREAT REDUCTION.—GOOD board with rooms, $2 50 and $3 a week and upwards. Ladies and families received. Parlor with piano. No. 48 Lispenard, near Broadway and Canal-st. Watchman and lodgings all night. Married persons 50 cents.

THOSE WISHING THE COMFORTS OF a home in a private New England family, in a new house with modern conveniences, within walking distance of South and Wall-st. ferries, Brooklyn, furnished rooms with board—can be accommodated by addressing W. HODGES, Brooklyn Post office.

24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 9th st.—A handsomely furnished suite of rooms, with full board, to let; private table if preferred; desirable accommodations for single gentlemen; location convenient to the different stage routes. Unexceptionable references required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen together or separately, with breakfast if desired; family very small; house contains all the modern improvements; neighborhood first-class. Apply at No. 60 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, AND single gentlemen, desiring a choice of pleasant rooms, front or back, with board in a first class house, just put in perfect order can apply at No. 26 14th-st., between 5th av. and University-place. References exchanged.

BOARD AND FURNISHED ROOMS—FOR a few gentlemen or ladies in a private family, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed, in a very desirable and open situation in Brooklyn. Address H., No. 30 Smith st. corner of Livingston-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A DELIGHTFUL suite of rooms on second floor, front; also desirable rooms for single gentlemen, in a first-class house, having all the modern improvements. Prices to suit the times. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—TWO SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, ten minutes' walk from the ferry; house has all the modern improvements; terms moderate. Apply to W. J. COMES, Nos. 57 and 59 William st., N. Y.

BOARD, AND ROOMS TO RENT.—A NUMBER of handsomely furnished rooms, in a first-class brown-stone house, having every improvement, can be had, with unexceptionable board, by calling at No. 25 West 19th-st., a few doors west of 5th-av.

46 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A French family have a handsomely furnished front parlor and bedroom; also a single room, with or without breakfast, to let to gentlemen only. References exchanged.

NO. 35 BOND-STREET.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can have pleasant rooms, with board, on very reasonable terms, by applying as above. Location near Broadway.

TO LET WITH BOARD.—A FRONT ROOM on the third floor to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner 15th-st.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, WITHOUT board, in a private family, at No. 1 Ashland place, Greenwich-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SACHEM'S HEAD HOTEL, GUILFORD, CONN.

The proprietor of this well-known, first class fashionable Summer house would inform its former patrons, and the public generally, that he built on three hundred feet last Spring, making seventy four new bedrooms, new dining-room, forty by one hundred; new par or, forty by seventy. Every room in the house is newly furnished with new carpets and new cottage furniture. The hotel is of modern construction, built on an extensive scale, with accommodations for four hundred guests; beautifully located on Long Island Sound, fourteen miles east of New-Haven, on the New London and Stonington Railroad; new billiard-room, with three new tables; two new ten pin alleys, at a convenient distance from the house, and twelve new bathing-houses. Fishing is not surpassed on the Sound. A new yacht, of forty five tons and several small sail boats, will be constantly on hand ready for parties.

Going from New-York to Sachem's Head, take the 8 A. M. train and 3 P. M. train; check and ticket to Sachem's Head direct, changing cars at New-Haven—time through, 3½ hours. From New-Haven to the Head at 7¾ A. M., 11 A. M. and 6 P. M.—time 40 minutes. At the Sachem's Head depôt will be found one of Cook's best four-horse omnibuses, new and clean, to carry you direct to the house.

A new barn, one hundred by fifty two feet, was built last Spring, which will accommodate fifty horses. Fifteen acres of land have been inclosed and filled with ornamental and fruit trees walks, &c.

The house will be opened for the reception of company on the 25th day of June next, under the immediate superintendence of the owner. Board, $2 per day.

N. B.—Mosquitoes are never seen at the Head.
H. LEE SCRANTON.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J.—It is 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Robinson st. The situation is entirely healthful, and commands a splendid view of the Newesink River. We refer to William Torrey, R. & D. B. Railroad office, corner of Fulton and Church sts; J. T. Porter, No. 195 6th-av.; also W. H. Mills, No. 638 Broadway. Terms $7 to $10 per week.
C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

DELAWARE HOUSE, PORT JERVIS, ORANGE County, New-York.—This first-class house, situated on the Bank of the Delaware River, in one of the most flourishing villages on the New-York and Erie Railroad accessible four times a day, containing all the modern improvements, running water, cold and warm baths, is open for the reception of visitors and boarders.
GEO. WIGGINS, Proprietor.

CLIFF HOUSE—AT RYE, ON LONG ISLAND Sound 25 miles from the City, by the New-Haven Railroad. The place is unsurpassed for its fine scenery, bathing, boating, and fishing, being delightfully situated on the Sound; also, superior accommodations for stabling. Will open for the season MONDAY, the 10th. Rooms can be secured by applying on the premises, or at No. 37 West 30th-st. References exchanged.

SUMMER RESORT—PLEASANT-VIEW HOUSE.—Bergen Point, New-Jersey. This beautifully located mansion is now open for the reception of Boarders. Application to be made on the premises.
JOHN M. ENYARD, Proprietor.
Access by steamboats *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming*, Pier No. 2 North River, and *Thomas P. Way*, foot of Dey st.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs is kept for sale, at F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st.
JOSHUA WHITNEY, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors June 19, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

THE CLARENDON HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, is now open for the reception of guests. The house is supplied with all modern improvements, and its accommodations are unsurpassed
C. D. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—MANSION-HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Mansion House fronts the ocean 800 feet, within fifty yards of Bathing-ground, will accommodate 600 guests. Open June 15. Address S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

BATH HOTEL—ON THE OCEAN SHORE, LONG ISLAND.—This splendid Summer resort is now open for transient guests and reception of permanent boarders. Accessible by Greenwood cars hourly.
T. POUCHER, Proprietor.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL—THE NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT Works on Staten Island. No. 98 Duane-st., late No. 4 John-st., New-York. Branch offices, No. 720 Broadway, New-York, and No. 166 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR
Is the best preserver of meats, fruit, &c., in use. [illegible] BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. [illegible] Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 40 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; mineral springs; communication with City daily by boat and railroad; style of living plain; terms reasonable; no objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

SUMMER BOARD ON LONG ISLAND.—Twenty minutes by Greenwood or Bay Ridge cars, to Fulton or South Ferries, in a small family, with large airy house, plenty of ground, fruit, and salt water breeze; would take two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, during the summer months or longer. Good intelligent parties more an object than high price. Partial board, $4 per week. Address, with reference, J. F. NEWMAN, Brooklyn Post Office, or J. N., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT DANBURY, CONN.—A few single persons or a family, can be accommodated with board for the season, by a private family, in a modern house near Lake Kenosha, 60 miles from New-York, and a few minutes' drive from the depôt; location high and airy; place well shaded, with good fishing, &c. Can be accommodated with horses and carriage if desired. Apply to or address JAS. YOUNG, Nos. 71 and 73 Worth-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AND RESIDENCE.—A small private family, residing in a beautiful locality on the sea-side, and within half an hour's time by steamboat of the City, can accommodate a few gentlemen with two well furnished and airy bedrooms and partial board during the Summer months or for a longer period if desired. For healthfulness of location, beauty of scenery, or internal comfort, the residence is unsurpassed. Terms $15 each per week. Address COUNTRY SEAT, Box No. 3,391 Post-office.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—FAMILIES wishing to obtain board for the Summer months, can find desirable accommodations immediately, on reasonable terms in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. Steamer Mary Hunter leaves Pier No 23 (James-slip) East River, daily, at 3 o'clock P. M. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD AT THE BLOOMFIELD FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Ladies and misses, or mothers with daughters, desirous of finding a healthy and pleasant residence for the summer, can obtain, immediately nice rooms with good board, in the above Institute. Particular attention paid to French conversation and reading; terms $5 to $6 per week. Address Madame BALQUE, East-Bloomfield, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARDING FOR A FEW families in a fine, well ventilated farm-house, near the Hudson, opposite Poughkeepsie; good living is the motto; terms, $5 per week—children under 10 years and servants, $3. Apply to JOSHUA BROOKS, New-Paltz Landing, Ulster Co., N. Y. References to Nos. 161 and 163 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park, or at No. 10 2d-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife wishing to enjoy a quiet home for the Summer, in a cottage surrounded by a flower garden can have a parlor and bedroom furnished or unfurnished, in a private family at Astoria, L. I., within one hour's sail by steamboat of Fulton-slip. Satisfactory terms can be agreed upon, by addressing B. I., Box 150 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A MOST DESIRABLE LOCATION, half-an-hour by boat or cars from the City. A private family having taken a commodious house would take three or four persons only and of first-class boarders. Inquire of Secretary of Ferry Company, foot of 42d-st., or at No. 286 Greenwich-st., for further information.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—Families wishing board for the summer will find pleasant rooms at the Cornwall House. The House is large and commodious ground shady, and the scenery very fine, and reached by steamboats Thomas Powell and Armenia, daily. Apply to G. TOMPKINS, Jr., Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson River, in a private family, where but few boarders are taken. The location of the house and grounds is unsurpassed by any place on the Hudson. Communication with New-York almost hourly by Railroad and steamboat. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, two children and servant; location must be quiet (farm-house preferred); accessible by cars or steamboat; a liberal table kept, and distance from New-York not to exceed 30 miles. Address with full particulars, J. M., Box No. 277 Brooklyn Post office.

STATEN ISLAND—VANDERBILT LANDING.—A few parties can obtain board at the CHESTNUT GROVE HOUSE, on Simonson-av., seven minutes' walk from the Ferry, and thirty five minutes' ride from the City. High and retired grounds, gas, bathing, stabling, &c. Boats hourly from the Battery.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTEEL FAMILY may find board and a comfortable home on Bergen Hill, 25 minutes walk from the Ferry; a beautiful view of the Narrows; a fine situation; garden, stable, fresh milk, etc. Terms low to permanent boarders. Address B. H., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE OR TWO small families can be accommodated with board, at a very desirable place at Hastings, where there are no other boarders, only 20 miles from City Hall, and one mile from depôt. Address F. L., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD IN NEW-JERSEY.—Two or three families, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board in a private family having a fine residence near the Hudson; very healthy; plenty of milk, vegetables, &c.; terms moderate. Apply at No. 68 Irving-place.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE gentlemen desiring good board and a pleasant home for the Summer months, may be accommodated with rooms, in a house convenient to depôt. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.
MRS. HASTINGS, Grinell-st., Prospect Hill.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A SMALL FAMILY, within two hours' ride from the City, per New-Haven Railroad. The house is new, and situated on a large farm, producing all kinds of fruit and vegetables, with plenty of milk. Terms moderate. Address C. B., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT HUGHSONVILLE—A beautiful country village in Dutchess County, near the Hudson River. Best of board and attendance, on reasonable terms. Apply at the New-York Board Agency, No. 62 East 14th st.
E. LAWRENCE & CO.

COUNTRY BOARD.—IN A NEW AND PLEASANTLY located private house, within fifteen minutes walk of the depôt for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Price $5 each. Apply at No. 156 Pearl-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD AT HOHOKUS, N. J., 21 miles from New-York, by New-York and Erie Railroad. House large and airy, abundance of milk, vegetables and fruit. Terms moderate. Address Mrs. MARIA TERHUNE, Hohokus.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, in a very pleasant and entirely healthful location, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad, will take a few boarders for the Summer, or the whole year.
Address E. C., Box No. 1,636 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FROM ABOUT July 1, within one hour's ride of the City, for three adults, two children and nurse; in a farm-house preferred. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 4,060 New-York Post-office.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—THE MOST DELIGHTFULLY situated private residence on the lake offers superior accommodations, with board, to two or three families. For terms apply at No. 2 West 25th st. Adults preferred.

COUNTRY BOARD—WANTED, UNTIL NOVEMBER, near the Hudson River, between Yonkers and Tarrytown, for a gentleman and wife, three children and servant. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 2,217 Post-office.

A BACHELOR IS DESIROUS OF SECURING board in a country farm house not more than one hour's distance from the City; Jersey preferred. Address LAWRENCE, Box No. 162 *Times* Office, stating particulars.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS ON the Hudson, one hour's ride by cars and five minutes' walk from Riverdale depôt. Apply on the premises, or at the office of ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS, No. 7 Coenties slip.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD CAN BE HAD ON reasonable terms in a pleasant location on the banks of the Housatonic, near Stratford, Conn. Inquire at No. 102 Remsen st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND good board may be obtained in a private family, for a party of three or four, at Mt. Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y. Please address Mrs. M. A. PIERCE.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED with a private family, in a pleasant location on the East River; an hour's ride from City Hall by cars; terms moderate. Address R., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

TONTINE HOTEL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—The subscriber refurnished this fashionable first-class hotel last Spring, remodeled the old dining-room, added a new ladies' ordinary, and put in complete order his billiard and bath rooms. Families can have suites of rooms at either house as low as at any first-class house in the country. Boarders can go to and from the Tontine to the Head, three times a day, by rail, and take their meals at either house, without extra charge. Having purchased and stocked a large farm at Sachem's Head, the two houses will be furnished with meats, poultry, milk, butter, vegetables and fruit, daily, from the farm. A telegraph line has been put up at Sachem's Head and at the Tontine, at the proprietor's own expense, which connects with all the lines in the United States.
H. LEE SCRANTON.

BRIGGS HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.—THE undersigned respectfully announce to their friends, patrons, and the traveling public generally, that owing to the stringency of the times they have reduced the price of board to TWO DOLLARS per day. Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed on them, they respectfully ask for a continuance of the same, assuring their patrons that the house will be conducted on the same liberal plan that has heretofore characterized their establishment.
W. F. TUCKER & CO.
CHICAGO, June 1, 1861.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, FURNITURE AND fixtures, complete, of a nice hotel on the European plan. It has a fine restaurant attached, and is situated in the best location for business in New-York. The rent is the cheapest in the City. Apply to R. R. BYNNER & CO., No. 175 Broadway, up stairs.

FIREWORKS.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, Jr., Successor to the No., 39 John-st.

HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
DEPOT No. 47 Maiden-lane.
HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 217 Washington-st.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS HAD SOME experience in settling the affairs of those who have been unfortunate in business, would offer to assist any such in their settlement. Address F., Box No. 3,190 Post-office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—ANDERSON; OR, THE PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61—CLARI; OR, HOME, SWEET HOME—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

IRVING HALL—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

HOPE CHAPEL—TOM THUMB.

GOUPIL'S, No. 722 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE HEART"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have no important movements to report as having occurred across the Potomac within the last twenty-four hours. To-day, however, an advance will be made by a portion of our forces, some four miles further into Virginia. The Federal troops were yesterday engaged in perfecting their entrenchments, and worked with a will, notwithstanding the heat of the weather. The number of the rebel troops in and around Fairfax, and between that point and Manassas Gap, is now set down at not exceeding forty-six hundred in all, but it is of course impossible to ascertain the number with positive certainty. Their strength and disposition to resist the advance of the Federal troops will probably soon be tested. From the nature of our advices from Fortress Monroe, also, there can hardly be a doubt that an important movement will soon be made there. The number of our troops now there approaches ten thousand, and transports are daily arriving with accessions.

The dispatches which have reached Gen. SCOTT, giving the details of the brilliant affair at Philippi, twenty miles from Grafton, in Western Virginia, confirm in all particulars the first dispatch which reached us from Cincinnati. The enemy was two thousand strong, and the rout was total.

It appears that the announcement that Col. KELLY, commander of the First Virginia Volunteers, died of the wound which he received in the action at Philippi, was premature. He was severely wounded in the breast, but the ball has since been extracted, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. Col. KELLY is a native of New-Hampshire, and about 58 years of age.

Advices have been received from Fortress Monroe, *via* Baltimore, to Monday. On the morning of that day the steam-tug *Yankee* left the fortress for Norfolk, under a flag of truce, on some mission, the exact nature of which is not known. It is probable, however that she was sent there to bring away such persons as desired to leave, of which it was understood there were numbers. As she passed Sewall's Point, heavy cannonading was heard in that direction; but whether it was the rebels firing upon the flag of truce cannot be known until the *Yankee's* return. All but about fifty of the Naval Brigade had made arrangements with Gen. BUTLER to remain a week longer, instead of returning to New-York in the *Coatzacoalcos*. They would remain as citizens, and labor for their rations. Meantime Col. BARTLETT, whose condition had much improved, will go to Washington, with several of his officers, and may succeed in making some arrangement by which the Brigade may be retained.

Notwithstanding the immense preparations for defence made by the rebels at Harper's Ferry, and their loud-mouthed boastings that they would be able to hold that position against any force which should try to dislodge them, it appears probable that they are about to leave all the advantages set forth by them in such glowing terms, if they have not already done so. A dispatch from Chambersburgh, Penn., states that it is the general belief that an evacuation has actually taken place. If so, no doubt the likelihood that the Federal troops below would soon be in a position to cut off their retreat, and to cut off the transmission of all supplies to them, has hastened their movements. In addition to this, the camp there was becoming extremely sickly, small-pox and diarrhœa prevailing to an alarming extent, and five hundred men having already been conveyed to Winchester on the sick list.

In spite of the secession of Tennessee, or rather of the passage of the ordinance of secession by the Convention of that State, and in spite of the attempted suppression of the Union sentiment by the Secessionists, Union meetings are still held, even in Nashville, the Capital. The Louisville *Journal* states that one was held on Saturday evening last, which was very well attended.

The Border State Convention, which has for several days been in session at Frankfort, Ky., and the proceedings of which have attracted very little attention, adjourned *sine die* on Monday, after adopting National and State addresses.

The United States ship *Susquehanna*, mounting ten guns, and with a complement of three hundred and fifteen officers and men, arrived off the bar yesterday, about noon, but she received orders through the pilot-boat *Isaac Webb* to proceed to Charlestown Navy-yard, and immediately put to sea again. She will probably be put in commission for the blockading service. She left Cadiz, Spain, fifteen days ago.

The Union Defence Committee yesterday received, by the hands of Quartermaster BAILEY MYERS, from Maj.-Gen. BUTLER at Fortress Monroe, the secession flag which was captured by Col. DURYEE at Hampton, when his regiment occupied that town. A letter complimenting to Col. DURYEE accompanied the trophy.

By the *Borussia* we receive European advices to May 22. The additional news, which is only one day later, is of secondary interest. Our files, however, furnish a highly interesting continuation of the discussion of American affairs among the English journals; two American interlocuters, Mr. CASSIUS M. CLAY and Rev. Dr. PATTON, of this City, having contributed some light on a subject which the English find so difficult to comprehend. The extracts will be read with profound interest. It is stated at Liverpool that a large number of vessels have been fitted out there as privateers, and are only awaiting the letters of-marque from America to sail. The subject is greatly agitating commercial circles in Liverpool. At Paris, a very large meeting of Americans had been held, at which a handsome fund for the purchase of Whitworth guns had been raised. A rumor from Turin states two members of the American Congress were there endeavoring to enlist an Italian legion for the war. From Madrid we have the official statement that Spain has formally accepted the sovereignty of Dominica; accompanying the acceptance with a declaration that Slavery shall never be restored in the island. We also have news by the *Hibernian*, which passed Father Point on her way to Quebec yesterday—two days later. The political news by her is of no importance. A slight advance has taken place in the Liverpool Cotton market, while Breadstuffs are reported dull and Provisions steady.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday and received a resolution relating to the progress of work on the new Harlem Bridge, and a communication from the Commissioners of that structure, showing reductions made in the officers' salaries, and the abolishing of some of the offices.

The opinion of the General Term of the Supreme Court in the ticket-swindling case (ESMOND'S) is published in the law column.

The Stock Market closed firmer in prices yesterday afternoon, after another large business in Border State Stocks and moderate sales of Railway shares. Missouris left off 40½@40¾; New-York Central, 72½@72¾. Exchange on London steady at 105½@106 for Bankers' bills; 103½@105 for the various grades of Merchant bills.

The receipts and sales of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, yesterday, were more extensive. State Flour was not abundant and was held with firmness. Other brands of Flour, as well as all kinds of Wheat, were cheaper. Corn was quoted buoyant. Light transactions were reported in Provisions, Groceries, Cotton, Oils, Metals, Fish, Fruit, Hides, Leather, Hay and Hops. Whisky was in moderate request. Tallow was freely sought after. Freights were unsettled.

The Cattle Markets are again overstocked. Near 4,000 head were on sale at Forty-fourth street yesterday, and the total for the week at all the City markets will fall little short of 5,000. Prices declined near ¼c. ℔ lb. from our last report, which told heavily on those who went to Albany and Buffalo and bought droves under the impression that the supply would be short. Trade was pretty brisk, several graziers picking up a stock for their rich pastures. Full two-thirds were sold, mainly at 7¼c.@8½c ℔ lb., a few of the best at 9c. The decline was greater on medium grades than on first-class cattle.

The British Press on the Mend.

In following the English journals in their treatment of the American Question, the double duty is imposed on the reader of noting at once the change in its *opinions* and in its *sentiments*—the state both of the head and of the heart. There is no evidence, from the latest advices, which we give elsewhere, that they have been touched with any effectual saving grace; their spirit is just as contemptible, their morality just as low as ever, but their *insight* improves; and as there are now many influences conspiring to clarify their vision—a conspicuous instance of which is the letter which Mr. CLAY, our new Minister to Russia, addresses to the London *Times*—we shall be prepared to see the leading journal and its followers visited with a successive series of revelations, which to a mind not blinded with prejudice, are no revelations at all, but very obvious facts.

Of the indications of this desirable improvement two are conspicuous. At the outset of our struggle for the Union, the London Press sent up a wail of lamentation that the glorious fabric of the American Republic was forever fallen, and the democratic experiment had been demonstrated a hopeless failure. The Federal Government, with the loyalty of four-fifths of its subjects to sustain it, was represented as one severed half of the former Government, while the remaining fifth was described as another moiety of the State. This error is at last rectified. It is now admitted that the Federal Government may effect the object of the war, and that the Union may be reëstablished in all its integrity; but doubts are thrown upon the likelihood of such results, and hypocritical tears are shed over the war necessary to secure them. Imperfect and exceptionable as this latter position is, it is certainly an important improvement upon the other.

Another very essential gain, is in the recognition that a high principle, and not mere passion, is the powerful motive of our Government. A month ago the whole of these British commentators united in asserting that the contest was without reason; that if the seceding States desired to go, every consideration of prudence and policy dictated that they should be permitted to do so; and that the resistance offered by the North was the offspring of angry, excited and resentful feelings, which the return of a calmer temper might correct, and the war still be avoided. This shallow misconception, though not yet entirely corrected, is materially qualified. It is now admitted that we are not acting simply from inconsiderate impulse, but in pursuit of a political idea—an idea which has unquestionably its foundation in the organic law of our Government. It is discovered that, by the strict letter of the Constitution, the South has no right to secede, and that the Federal authorities are bound by the same letter to compel its return. And if we decline the subsequent counsel that we tear our paper Constitution to atoms, rather than enforce it upon those who dislike its provisions, we still see in the progress made in reaching this point hopeful evidence of further movement in the right direction. England will yet see the absurdity of the doctrine that it is sufficient for any portion of a community to dislike its laws, to authorize a demand for territorial separation and an independent Government. And with regard to the possibility of peace where such separation has been effected, she will also learn that if peace under the Constitution, with all its ample guarantees and compromises was impracticable, how wholly impossible it must be between two independent States, whose principles, institutions and interests are in mortal conflict. There is no degree of illumination indeed which we are not in these developments encouraged to hope for.

There is nothing which history teaches with more emphasis than that we are always in danger of overrating the value of mere "feelings" and sympathies; there are certain magisterial conditions—an inexorable logic of facts—which determine the issue of events. And though it would, no doubt, have been happier had a nation to which we are allied by ties so numerous and so close, been guided by more generous sympathies and a more exalted morality—and if, discerning that material interests and moral principles were here identical, had cast themselves on the side of Justice, yet the American people is content coldly to await that they arrive—which they are certain to do—at this position by a less direct and less noble way. They will have the poor consolation of having been guilty of what worldly wisdom regards as worse than a crime—a blunder—and of having been not only heartless but stupid.

THE RELAPSE OF BALTIMORE.—The first step in war, as in everything else, costs. The earliest and most sensible cost is money. The second the result of assigning untried men to wrong places. Of the latter error we are reaping the fruit in Maryland, and we have been in Missouri. When Gen. BUTLER resigned to Gen. CADWALLADER his command at Baltimore, that city had been brought back from anarchy and revolt to order and the semblance of loyalty. The Union men were enabled to assert themselves. They had the immense moral backing of a friendly military power, directed by an officer who had demonstrated his steady and relentless hostility to traitors and treason. The secession flag at once disappeared; and that of the Union was spread from every square in the city. The leaders of the secession movement slunk into obscurity, or hastened to join their fellows-in-arms at Harper's Ferry. The whole atmosphere was cleared and purified. Business promised to revive with the restoration of order; Baltimore, in short, had entered upon a new life.

With the departure of Gen. BUTLER, the whole of this brilliant promise was dashed. Gen. CADWALLADER took pains to show that his antipathy to treason was less decided than that of his predecessor. The petty managers of the mob once more came to light, and were even received in friendly companionship by the commander; and the result is that Baltimore has elapsed into a condition little less desperate than that of a month ago. The Union men grow timid; the Secessionists insolent; and this new relation of the factions will unquestionably act disastrously upon the approaching Congressional election. In Missouri, discovering that Gen. HARNEY was proceeding in the same direction with like results, the Government very promptly ordered his removal. A similar step might yet save Baltimore.

Preparations for a Fall Campaign.

Should the rebels longer defy the visible power of this Government, and insist on calling down a blow from the strong arm that rose when Sumter fell, some four months, at least, must elapse before the war can be carried rapidly and irresistibly "into Africa." This interval, in a country so full as are the Northern States of mechanical facilities—of materials, foundries, tools, skillful operatives, and ingenious and daring engineers, is quite time enough to prepare for a short and decisive campaign, especially since the events of the last two months have called universal attention to the specific wants of a great modern army.

The subjects of first importance, of course, are the Commissariat and the drill and organization of troops. So much has been suffered in a few short weeks by defects in the former department, that its demands are not likely to be forgotten; and we may safely conclude that the latter department will be ably and efficiently conducted. These results, however, will occur naturally, after the old routine, without the newly applied aids of modern science. The *engineering* preparations for this campaign are alone able to make it grand and successful. Of these, the first in order is *rifled artillery*. This arm of the service, as recent history shows, has already changed the theory and practice of warfare; and an abundance—considerably beyond the ordinary armament—of light and heavy rifled cannon, for throwing modern explosive missiles at long range, cannot fail to revolutionize the whole system of field, sea-coast and marine fighting. What can we do in this direction? In the first place, the present armament of the rebels is nearly all they can muster till the war is over. The Tredegar works at Richmond can turn out a few guns till they are captured, but the whole North is full of gun-making machinery and the tools for producing it. Beside iron and copper, we have the best gun-steel in the world, and furnaces for puddling it in any quantity. That both wrought-iron and steel *light* artillery can be produced, is no longer a matter of conjecture, as it was a very few years ago. Such guns, tested and approved, are now making in this City, in Pennsylvania, and elsewhere. It may indeed be true that *heavy* guns cannot yet be made sound by any hammering or rolling process, but when we get above a convenient weight for light artillery, we can very well afford to increase the weight still more—enough to make rifled cannon from cast-iron and bronze; for this class of armament, unlike flying artillery, is to a great extent a fixture, to be used behind barricades and afloat, and however heavy, it can be transported with an army. What the rebels have already done at Charleston, and at Aquia Creek, they will continue to do at every one of their numerous batteries. Even one rifled cannon in an action has appeared to do more decisive work than all the old-fashioned armament of both sides combined. Shall we continue to give them this advantage? "But," we are told, "look at the elaborate Whitworth cannon that have just come over to us, and contemplate the time and the enormous cost necessary to produce any quantity of them." This is just the blunder into which we have stumbled—supposing that these elegant embodiments of mechanical skill are an essential feature of rifled artillery. They may indeed be an essential feature of *flying* artillery, for rapid field service, but the clumsiest mass of cast iron ever poured will make just as good a rifled cannon for ships and batteries. It is a question of *projectile* and not of gun-metal, so far as long and accurate range is concerned; the structure of the gun itself, is to meet an entirely different end, viz., lightness combined with strength, an essential feature of field guns, but only a convenience which may be altogether dispensed with in other circumstances. Now, since we have the best projectiles known, and can produce them in any quantity, there is no excuse for not having a plenty of guns to fire them with, even though the most of them have to be made of bronze and cast iron.

Another powerful auxiliary in modern warfare, is the *traction engine*,—a locomotive adapted to common roads, or to any overland service, and capable of drawing three to five times its weight of artillery, stores, and *materiel* generally, at four to six miles per hour, wherever an army can march. We venture to say that there is quite as much outside talent and experiment devoted to this end, as to the perfection of cannon, and the results are quite as promising. The great fact that a five-ton engine can and does draw from ten to twenty tons on any road or grade where the same power exerted by animals can be utilized,—this primary fact is just as certain as sunshine, notwithstanding the refusal of most men to believe it till they have seen it. The great defect in the traction engine in service, here and in England, is their liability to break down. This is no fault of the steam power, but simply an imperfection in *the vehicle*—an imperfection which is much more easily remedied than many defects in other steam machinery which were at first deemed remediless. We know it to be a fact that several of our most successful steam engineers are at this time perfecting the traction engine. Now it may be said that the subject should be suffered to rest until that ultimate perfection is attained. On the contrary, the machines now in use, faulty as they may be, are very much better than horses for the purposes required. They are only liable to break down when driven at high speeds. As a day's march in a hot climate is but 20 miles, it would, indeed, be a defective engine that broke down at a rate of a mile an hour, for at this snail's pace it could distance the regiment, since it does not have to halt for feeding, sleeping, or resting in the shade. Steam does its best work by the day, rather than by the hour, and the hotter the weather, the more favorable is its performance. Suppose now that the 204 horses employed in drawing a full field battery of 12 guns, and the complement of *caissons*, *forges*, &c., were to simply carry themselves, and let four traction engines haul this *materiel* on the march, the horses would then be fresh and effective for field-service, rather than jaded and sore from the heavy work of the preceding day or night. But the more important business of the traction engine would be hauling baggage-wagons and stores. The cost of *their* fuel is not above half that required by horses, and they consume nothing when not actually at work, while horses feed about the same every day, and may not pull a pound in six months. Herein is the great economy of steam for military purposes. And if baggage trains are attacked by scouting parties, boiler plate is thicker than horsehide, and likely to stand musket-shot considerably better.

Among the other important engineering preparations for the campaign, we may again mention the apparatus already suggested at length in the TIMES, and since approved by military and engineering authorities, for distilling *fresh water for soldiers*. A light boiler and surface condenser, arranged with a fan-blower and a pump, driven by a small engine attached—the whole machine to be drawn by one horse, or, among other vehicles, by a traction engine—would distill and aerate with air and carbonic acid gas an abundance of pure, delicious drinking water for an entire regiment, drawing its impure supply from swamps or ponds along the road, or from the salt sea. All this is perfectly practicable, and does not even involve a new process or device, but a simple rearrangement of known contrivances.

A fourth novelty would be a *traveling kitchen* for making soup, baking bread and preparing rations for soldiers while in motion. This was suggested by the celebrated CAVALLI, and will be further elaborated in Col. SCOTT'S valuable dictionary, now in press. The idea is to have well-prepared (because not hastily-prepared) food, all ready for soldiers, immediately after the halt, instead of keeping them waiting, tired and hungry, while their provisions are being hastily cooked, and thus largely promoting health and saving time. The Papin's digester, a sort of boiler for making soup under steam pressure, would be a part of the apparatus. It was originally invented to make soup out of bones, and its value is in its thoroughly extracting the nutricious principle of the materials used. From this the heat of the fire would be turned under an oven or a range, as required. The top of the oven would form a table for cooks to work upon, and the whole would be surrounded by a platform, covered with a light roof with curtains, and be mounted on two wheels, with elastic springs, so as to be drawn by two horses, and to do the cooking, whether moving or standing, for 250 men.

In order to insure a successful campaign, our engineers and machinists should turn their immediate attention to these subjects. They can better serve their country by originating and perfecting improvements in their own line of business, than by wasting their energies on matters outside the limits of their immediate practice.

Hatred to the South.

Among the falsehoods industriously circulated by the rebel leaders and the rebel Press, to delude and stimulate their followers, is what they are pleased to term the "hatred of the South" on the part of the people of the loyal States, as if the war was being prosecuted to satisfy popular malignity against brethren of the same nationality and kindred of the same race. There never was a greater fallacy, a more wicked perversion, than this. That the people of the Northern States hate the treason of the South, and would not hesitate to punish the unprincipled leaders who have fomented it into rebellion, is entirely true. This is inevitable, growing out of, and is the converse of, their love for the Union against which that treason is in revolt; but there is not, and never has been, in the Northern minds, any such passion as hatred to the South. The history of the past proves this, and the instincts of every true heart attests it. The North has always been in the majority, and yet the honors and emoluments of official place have been enjoyed by the South to an extent greatly beyond their numerical proportion. From the Executive chair down to the lowest place in the Federal Government, the offices have, in a large majority, been held by Southern men. In the Army, the Navy, the Judiciary, the Secretaryships, the Foreign Missions, the Consulates, the clerkships in the Departments, the South has always had a majority. The course of the Government, the policy of the country, have been shaped to meet the pleasure and promote the interests of the South. The North has sometimes protested against this favoritism; but the South has been importunate, and the North has yielded. If there was "hatred to the South" in the Northern heart, would this have been so?

The forbearance of the people of the loyal States, their patient endurance of wrong and outrage before making an exhibition of their power, prove that they cherished no "hatred to the South." They saw the Federal property plundered, the forts, arsenals, sub-treasuries and mints seized by the Southern States. They saw treason arming itself, defying the power of the Government, and ready to strike down the Constitution. Against all this they contented themselves with remonstrating, in the hope that the South itself would see the madness and folly of its course, and return to its allegiance. To this passive endurance of wrong they were constrained by the love, and not the "hatred," they bore towards their brethren of the South. It was not until the booming of cannon came rolling up from Charleston, until treason grew into organized rebellion, menacing the Capital and essaying revolution, that they sprang to arms. Even then they were actuated by no "hatred to the South," unless to hate treason be to hate the South. They armed themselves to defend the Constitution, to protect the Union, and save the Republic from a rebellion at the wickedness of which the impartial historian will stand aghast. Though they have organized a mighty army, to be doubled, if need be, and its face is towards the Gulf, whither it will surely march, yet there is no "hatred of the South" stimulating its movements. It will march to the Gulf, not in hatred towards, not for the purpose of subjugating the people of the South, but, in the hunt after treason, to overthrow rebellion and subdue revolt, just as it would move East, or West, or North, if treason, rebellion or revolt lay in that direction.

The people of the South are regarded as our brethren, deluded, deceived, betrayed, plundered of their freedom of inquiry, of speech and of action; forced into opposition to the Constitution and treason to the Union against their instincts, their sober judgment and free volition, by bold, bad men. What is asked of them is to break away from their wicked and fatal leaderships and return to their allegiance to the Constitution; to take their place again among the States of the Union, place back the now veiled stars in their brightness in the banner of the Republic, and they will find a warm place in the Northern heart. They will encounter no animosities, be harmed by no malice. They will find this "hatred of the South" an idle phantom. They will discover that kindness and not hatred, fraternal feeling and not malignity towards them will pervade, as they always have the Northern heart. But the loyal army will march to the Gulf, if that be necessary to save the Union. It will march there not in hatred of the South, but to save the South even from itself. Its progress may be slow, and reverses may be encountered, but when a soldier falls two will take his place, and it will march to the Gulf.

The Old Dominion and her New Masters.

The treason of LETCHER and of the Commissioners who made the disgraceful surrender of Virginia to JEFFERSON DAVIS, has reduced the Old Dominion to a condition utterly contemptible. It was bad enough to have Gov. PICKENS announcing in his bombastic proclamation that a regiment from South Carolina was on the march to protect the tomb of Washington from the Northern Goths and Vandals, after South Carolina had commenced active hostilities for the very purpose of dragging Virginia into a movement which it was well known a large majority of her citizens condemned. But a lower deep was to be reached, when President COBB, of the Montgomery Congress, proclaimed to the citizens of Atlanta that, as Virginia had "*at last shaken off the bonds of Lincoln*," her soil was to be made the battle-ground; and added, as if apprehensive that the laggard sons of the Old Dominion would not come up to the mark, that Georgia, "solitary and alone, if need be, would fight until she sees the last foul invader in his grave." Still more pitiable was the exhibition at Richmond on the occasion of JEFFERSON DAVIS' triumphant entry. When on his visit to the new Fair Grounds, he was greeted on leaving his saddle by an "enraptured" crowd of "soldiers and civilians" whom we are told by the enthusiastic *Enquirer* this august magistrate "*indulged to a hand-shaking performance!*" It is hardly conceivable that the natives of the same soil which produced WASHINGTON and PATRICK HENRY should have so degenerated as to brag of the "indulgence" of shaking hands with a man whose name is a byword for dishonesty in two hemispheres. He is not at all proud, say the Virginia gentlemen; he "indulged" us by condescending to shake hands, notwithstanding he is our military dictator. What are the Virginia chivalry coming to when they stoop to being patronized by PICKENS, COBB, and JEFFERSON DAVIS!

We imagine that it must be a sense of humiliation and degradation that keeps HENRY A. WISE so quiet in this extraordinary state of things in the Old Dominion. He is very apt to be about in such times, and to make himself heard, but he has disappeared from the public view for the last ninety days. It would have been impossible for him, with all his violence, to acquiesce in any such infernal policy as was set forth by the scoundrel MASON in his letter, just previous to the late mock appeal to the ballot on the question of secession. The whole game was one at which professional thimble-riggers would have revolted, and it leaves us no reason to doubt that many thousands of loyal men in Eastern Virginia were silenced by the terrorism of the conspirators, and that the result of an honest appeal to the State, legally and constitutionally made, would have been very different from that by which JEFFERSON DAVIS and his co-usurpers have been transferred, "without knowing how," from Montgomery to Richmond.

We are aware that the Georgia conspirators are men of more than ordinary audacity, and that their Mississippi Chief is not a whit behind them in this regard, but we think that all the hand-shaking at Richmond could not have made them blind and deaf to the earnest and indignant protest which reached them from Western Virginia, against their abominable usurpation. The proclamation of Judge THOMPSON, and the admirable address of the Central Committee to the people of Northwestern Virginia, might well enough have been before JEFFERSON DAVIS when he was excogitating the somewhat lugubrious address with which he inaugurated his advent to the Capital of the Old Dominion. In those documents he would have read irrefragable proof that the Convention which assembled at Richmond on the 13th of February were not clothed with the powers they have assumed to exercise; that the ordinances of that Convention intended to withdraw Virginia from the United States and annex her to the so called Southern Confederacy, were unconstitutional and void; and that all the acts of LETCHER and his subordinates, in pursuance of those ordinances, and intended to execute them, were bare usurpations of power, unwarranted by the laws and the Constitution of the State. At the moment when the traitor usurper was proclaiming to the sycophants whom he had "indulged" with the liberty of crossing palms with him, that he looked to them as the last best hope of liberty, he knew that a large and powerful section of the State he had invaded were denouncing him with emphatic unanimity as a foreign usurper, who had obtained control of a large portion of the Commonwealth in direct violation of its fundamental law, without the authority and without the knowledge of her people, whose degradation he had made complete by the introduction of Confederate troops to substitute military compulsion for the free expression of opinion at the ballot-box. With this thunder-cloud from the West darkening his horizon, we do not wonder that the arch rebel was so much less jubilant in transferring his quarters to Richmond, than in originally taking them at Montgomery. Then it was Southern steel and Southern gunpowder for the Yankees—glory and conquest for the Southern arms; and now it has all dwindled down into the heroic expression of a resolve never to surrender;—a simple parody of the bold affirmation of Bob Acres: "We won't run!"

THE WAR AND THE INSTITUTION.—The military ardor of the Southern people in defence of what, by a singular perversion of language, they are pleased to call their "liberty," has formed the theme of unnumbered panegyrics which have very nearly exhausted the rhetoric of Southern writers. They have not limited the war spirit to the whites, but, in view of the suggestion that there was danger of slave insurrections, they have endowed their chattels with enough of the attributes of men to make them share in the general enthusiasm, and to take up arms to maintain the integrity of Southern institutions.

Undoubtedly, when a war follows quite upon the heels of a long and bitter disputation as to what shall be the status of Slavery, and in which slaveowners have boldly announced that the purpose of the Republican Party was to free the slaves, they will naturally fear the results of their own incendiary words; and the slaves, knowing themselves to be objects of suspicion, to avert being sent to the slave-pen or perhaps to death, will not hesitate to join in the huzzas of rebellion. Even white men in the South find it easier to pay a hypocritical homage to treason and be permitted to remain at home and prevent an entire destruction of their material interests, in the hope of a returning loyalty of their State, than to seek poverty in exile, with a certainty of a practical confiscation of all the convertible property they are compelled to abandon. A no less practical prudence governs the conduct of the negro.

But this show of servile patriotism is found to be ill supported by the facts. If the concourse of slaves to the Federal encampments do not afford adequate proof of a terrible hatred of Slavery, if not of slaveholders, the altered tone of the Southern Press; the fears now expressed of servile insurrections; the words of caution used; and the calls made for the exercise of the greatest vigilance to promptly repress any threatened outbreak, must satisfy the most incredulous that the Southern people are not sleeping on a bed of roses. The apparently serious but absurd announcement of the Mobile *Register*, that the North is carrying on the present war to settle the Slavery question, by killing all the slaves, can have but one purpose—to convince the slaves that their lives are in danger from the North, and that their only safety is in remaining quiet and obedient. But the blacks can hardly be deceived by the trick. They have heard Southern orators pronounce Mr. LINCOLN an Abolitionist, and the cutting off of the Southern mails will not keep from the knowledge of the slaves the fact that hundreds of their class who have fled to the Northern troops have not been returned to their masters. They are keenly alive to all the current incidents bearing upon their own condition, and the paralysis of industry attendant upon war, leaves them abundant time to meet and discuss events, and draw their own conclusions.

A Meeting on the Mountain.

They had a great gathering the other day at Nashville. The occasion was the presentation of a flag to a company of rangers, and "the confirmation of the nomination of Gen. WASHINGTON BARROWS for Senator from Davidson, and Col. IRA P. JONES for Representative." Patriotism and politics having combined, it was their own fault, of course, if they failed to have a good time generally. Among the orators who "thrilled the people with their eloquence" was one "A. L. DEMOSS, Esquire." We have not the slightest idea who A. L. DEMOSS, Esq., is. Perhaps not to know him "argues ourselves unknown." Still it is our misfortune to be wholly ignorant of his origin, his dwelling-place, and his history. But for all that, A. L. DEMOSS, Esquire, is immense in oratory, magnificent in tropes and figures, wonderful in grandeur of conception, daring in imagery. Here is one of the diamonds with which among a thousand others his speech, as reported in the Nashville *Union*, was gemmed:

> "On the morning of the 9th of June, when the light of dawn shall greet the Alleghanies with its smile, a messenger from the grave of JACKSON will meet a messenger from the grave of WASHINGTON, on the summit of the Blue Ridge, and there reciprocate the warm grasp of congratulation over the glorious fact that the soil that contains the ashes of these two great sages and warriors have been reunited by the sacrament of a second resistance to tyranny."

Why the "9th of June" should be selected as the day, and the "summit of the Blue Ridge" as the place of the meeting of these messengers, we must not be required to explain. Why they should meet so early in the day, while the chill mists gather on the mountains, and the cold winds sweep over their lofty ranges; why they should not be permitted to wait till the sun got up into the sky, to cheer by his genial warmth the weary travelers, we can in no wise elucidate. Not having ordered the meeting, we are not to be held responsible for any real or fancied imprudence in respect to these matters.

As the orator omitted to appoint his messengers, let us, by way of hypothesis, name them. Let ANDREW J. DONELSON be the messenger from the "grave of JACKSON," and let him carry with him as his certificate of authority, the sword left him as a legacy by the noble Old Hero, and a copy of that portion of his will bequeathing it to him. Let the messenger from the "grave of WASHINGTON," be the grandson of the glorious HARRY LEE, of the Revolution, now fighting against the Union, to establish which his noble grandsire and the great WASHINGTON periled and sacrificed so much.

Let the messenger from the Hermitage, while "reciprocating the warm grasp of congratulation," read to him from Mount Vernon, the solemn injunction of the dying patriot, who stood to him in the place of a father:

> "I bequeath to my well-beloved nephew, ANDREW J. DONELSON, son of SAMUEL DONELSON, deceased, the elegant sword presented to me by the State of Tennessee, *with this injunction*, that he fail not to use it, when necessary, in support and protection of our glorious Union, and for the protection of the Constitutional rights of our beloved country, should they be assailed by foreign enemies or *domestic traitors*;"

and pointing the sword thus bequeathed to him, let him say, "Look upon this sword. It is red with the life-blood of 'our glorious Union.' Feel how sharp its point is, and how keen its edge! It is whetted for the destruction of the Constitution and its defenders. 'Domestic traitors' are hewing against the Constitutional rights of our beloved country,' and I am of them. I am fighting against the institutions I was so solemnly enjoined to defend, and this is my weapon of attack."

And let the messenger from the grave of WASHINGTON answer—"I, too, the descendant of a hero whose memory is green in the hearts of his countrymen, who encountered the perils of many a battle-field in laying the foundations of 'our glorious Union,' and who poured out his blood like water in its defence; whose genius assisted in framing and his influence was exerted for the adoption of the Constitution which gave progress and greatness and glory to 'our beloved country.' I, too, am among the 'domestic traitors'—a leader and chief of those who would batter down that Union and trample on that Constitution!"

How the ghouls and genii of the mountains will shout in derision, and the bones of WASHINGTON and JACKSON rattle in their coffins, when these messengers from their respective graves shall meet to exchange congratulations on the "summit of the Blue Ridge!"

Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN has accepted the nomination as the Union candidate for Congress in the Ashland District, Kentucky.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Borussia and the Hibernian.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN ENGLAND.

Letter of Cassius M. Clay in Defence of the Union.

London Journals on the Great Question.

The British Squadron on the North American Station.

The steamship *Borussia*, Capt. TRAUTMANN, from Southampton on May 22, arrived here yesterday. Her advices are one day later.

The *Borussia* brings on her specie list £20,000, 30,000 francs, and 100,000 thalers; making an aggregate of $176,000.

The *Asia* arrived at Liverpool on Monday night, May 20.

This arrival brings no political or parliamentary intelligence in consequence of the prorogation of Parliament during Whitsuntide.

The steamer *Hibernian*, which left Liverpool at 4:30 on the afternoon of the 23d, and Londonderry the evening of the 24th, arrived off Father Point at 3:30 P. M. yesterday.

The steamer *Bohemian* arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 23d.

Parliament would resume its labors the evening the *Hibernian* left Liverpool.

The Kossuth Hungarian note case was again being argued in the Court of Chancery.

The London Underwriters have fixed the war rates on American vessels at 6 to 8 guineas.

The London *Post*, the Ministerial organ, says if the Ministers are defeated on Mr. NEWDIGATE's proposition, they will dissolve Parliament.

The *Times* publishes the first part of a lengthy communication on the causes of the American war, and has a strong editorial on Mr. SEWARD's letter to the American Ambassador to France, which it says sounds very much like an insult, and ridicules his prophetical ideas.

The French Ambassador to London had returned from Paris, and it was reported with instructions of a conciliatory character.

In the Chamber of Deputies the Opposition propose a material deduction in the Budget.

The Council of the State refuse a modification.

A warm discussion is expected to ensue.

CARIGNAN had reached Turin.

MARTIN, the new Governor of Naples, has issued a proclamation expressing an intention to govern with energy, promising an improvement in the public service, and calling on the country for support.

A petition, signed by 10,000 Romans, to NAPOLEON, praying the withdrawal of the French troops sent to Rome, had been sent to Paris, notwithstanding the efforts of the police to stop it.

Some rioting had occurred at Milan, proceeding from religious discussions. Order was finally restored.

From Austria we learn that nineteen Venitian Deputies were named as members of the Reichbath, but refused to sit. The Venitians, therefore, are unrepresented.

We are informed from Spain that SANTANA is to continue in command of the military forces of San Domingo.

The collection of taxes in Hungary by military execution had been suspended, the Diet guaranteeing the amount due till the question of taxes is settled.

Prince ORLOFF, President of the Council of Miniskel, of Russia, is dead.

The International Turkish Ministers had held their first meeting at the French Embassy on the 21st.

The India and China mails reached Malta on the 21st, but particulars were not telegraphed.

At an Extraordinary Congregation of the University of Cambridge, on the 21st, the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY and GEORGE GROTE, the Historians, and upon the Earl of Elgin. The prize poem, "The Prince of Wales at the Tomb of Washington," was read by the author, Mr. MYER.

A dispatch from Toulon, of May 21, says:

"The whole squadron left yesterday for Syria.

Six vessels will remain in the port of Marmoritza.

The Paris correspondent to the *Times* says commercial men for the present no longer occupy themselves with foreign politics. They are now directing their attention to the financial difficulties apprehended from the vast demands which are about to be made on the money market. On Monday the Bank of France opened a subscription for the railway companies, who want to raise a sum of 230,000,000f.

The next demand on the public will be for 104,000,000f. as a Government loan for 30 years. The next demand is a loan for 500,000,000f. for the new Kingdom of Italy. Some doubts are entertained as to whether the Kingdom of Italy will be recognized so long as the French troops remain at Rome. A slight decline took place in the Paris flour market last week. Wheat was firm.

The Bourse was very dull.

The *Nationalities* of May 18 says: "Gen. KLAPKA has taken his departure for Caprera, to pay a visit to GARIBALDI. He will return to Turin to meet KOSSUTH."

The Turin journals announce the arrival of KOSSUTH in Turin.

In the sitting of the Turin Chamber of Deputies of May 21, Signor TECCHIO said: "The people of Venice do not desire the domination of Austria." He recommended Venetia to the attention of the King and the Italian Parliament. Count CAVOUR thanked Signor TECCHIO, and said: "I do not doubt the present liberal intentions of the Austrian Ministers; they will always meet with insurmountable obstacles in Venetia." This fact is principally important from its influence on public opinion in Germany.

The following order of the day was then adopted:

"The Chamber having heard with extreme interest the recital of the sufferings of Venetia, passed to the order of the day."

A portion of the troops have been withdrawn from the public square at Warsaw.

The Queen has signed the decree for the annexation of San Domingo to Spain.

A denial has been given to the statement of the *Commercio*, of Cadiz, that warlike preparations are being made at Tangier.

An official declaration has been made that Spain will not reestablish Slavery at San Domingo.

The Emperor has granted a full amnesty to all those persons who had been condemned for political crimes by the military authorities of Trieste.

The King opened the Cortes on the 20th of May. The speech from the Throne was not of political importance. His Majesty stated that a loan would be contracted for by Portuguese capitalists. He said, also, that the financial state of the country was satisfactory, and that the colonies required the attention of the Cortes.

Although the Neva has been already open for navigation, it was, on May 20, suddenly and thickly covered with ice coming from Lake Ladoga.

Many vessels have been damaged, and many barges, laden with grain, sunk.

The losses caused are very considerable.

The Copenhagen *Dagbladet* says: "The majority of the soldiers who were lately called in will be allowed to go on furlough at the end of the present month. Three-fourths of the army will then be placed on a peace footing."

THE AMERICAN CONFLICT IN EUROPE.

ACTIVITY OF AMERICAN LOYALISTS.

Galignani says a large meeting of Americans was held, May 18, at the rooms of Hon. Mr. SANDFORD, U. S. Minister to Belgium, for the purpose of sustaining the Federal Government. A large amount of money was subscribed, which will secure all the Whitworth guns that can be supplied for a long time.

The *Nationalities* of Turin announces that four members of the American Congress have arrived at Turin, for the purpose of forming a foreign legion.

LETTER FROM HON. CASSIUS M. CLAY.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: Allow me your journal to make a few remarks upon the complications of the United States of America, which, I am surprised to find, are so little understood this side of the Atlantic.

1. "*What are we fighting for?*" "We the people of the United States of America" (to use the language of our Constitution,) are fighting to maintain our nationality, and the principles of liberty upon which it was founded,—that nationality which Great Britain has pledged herself, both by past comity and the sacred obligations of treaty, to respect; those great principles of liberty, that all power is derived from the consent of the governed; trial by jury, freedom of speech and the press; that "without *law* there is no liberty"—which we inherited from Great Britain herself, and which, having been found to lie at the base of all progress and civilization, we desire to perpetuate for ourselves and the future of all other nations. The so-called "Confederate States of America" *rebel* against *us*—against our nationality, and against all the principles of its structure. Citizens of the United States—of the one Government (not of Confederated States, as they would have the world believe—but of "us the people,") they propose, not by common legal consent, but by arms, to sever our nation into separate independencies. Claiming to "be let alone," they conspire against us; seize by force our forts, stores, and arms; appropriate to themselves our mints, moneys, and vessels at sea; capture our armies, and threaten even the capital at Washington!

The word "secession" is used to cover up treason and delude the nations. They stand to us in the relation of one "people," the idea of "State sovereignty" is utterly delusive. We gave up the old "Confederation" to avoid just such complications as have now occurred. The States are by our Constitution deprived of all the rights of independent sovereigns, and the National Government acts not through State organizations, but directly upon the citizens of the States themselves—to that highest of power, the right of *life* and *death*. The States cannot keep an army, or navy, or even repel invasion, except when necessity will not allow time for national action; can make no treaty, nor coin money, nor exercise any of the first great essential powers of "sovereignty." In a word, they can no more "secede" from the Union than Scotland or Ireland can secede from England.

The professed friends of the independence of nations and popular rights, they have not only overthrown the Constitution of the United States, but the Constitutions of the "Confederate States" themselves, refusing in *every case* to refer their new usurpations to the votes of the people, thus making themselves doubly traitors to both the States and the nation. The despotic rulers over 4,000,000 of enslaved Africans, they presume to extend over us, the white races of all nations, the same despotism, by ignoring the political rights of all but their own class, by restrictions upon the popular franchise by the suppression of the freedom of speech and of the press, by the terrorism of "Lynch law," or tyrannical enactments, backed by standing armies, to crush out the independence of thought, the ineradicable instincts of our world-wide humanity,—with the atrocious dogma that negro Slavery is the only basis of real conservatism and progressive civilization, and that the true solution of the contest of all time between labor and capital is that capital should *own* the *laborer*, whether *white* or *black*.

The success of such demands would send the tide of barbarism not only over the millions of the New World and the isles of the Western oceans, but roll it back over England and emancipated Europe, and blot out from history this, the greatest glory of our times.

2. "*But can you subdue the revolted States?*" Of course we can. The whole seven revolted States (2,173,000) have not as much white population as the single State of New York (3,851,563) by 1,500,000 people. If all the Slave States were to make common cause, they have only 8,907,894 whites, with 4,000,000 slaves, while the Union has about 20,000,000 of homogeneous people, as powerful in peace and war as the world has seen. Intelligent, hardy, and "many sided," their late apparent lethargy and weakness was the self-possession of conscious strength. When they had made up their minds that *force* was necessary, they moved upon Washington with such speed, numbers, and steadiness as is not surpassed in history. We have the money (at a lower rate of interest than ever before), the men, and the command of the seas and the internal waters. We can blockade them by sea, and invade them by land, and close up the rebellion in a single year, if we are "*let alone!*" For the population of the Slave States is divided perhaps equally for and against the Union, the loyal citizens being for the time, overawed by the organized conspiracy of the traitors, while the North is united to a man, the late allies of the South, the Democratic party, being now more earnest for the subjugation of the rebels than the Republicans.

3. "*But can you govern a 'subjugated' people and reconstruct the Union?*" We do not propose to "subjugate" the revolted States—we propose to put down simply the *rebel* citizens. We go to the rescue of the loyal Unionists of all the States. We carry safety, and peace, and liberty to the Union loving people of the South, who will of themselves (the tyranny overthrown) send back their representatives to Congress; and the Union will be "reconstructed" without a change of a letter in the Constitution of the United States. Did England subjugate Ireland and Scotland? Are the united kingdoms less homogeneous than of old, before the wars against rebellion? So will the United States rise from the smoke of battle with renewed stability and power. In turn, now let us ask the British public some questions.

1. *Where should British honor place her in this contest?* We overthrow that political element in America which has all through our history been the studied denouncer and real hater of the British nation, while we have been always from the beginning the friends of England. Because, though under different *forms of Government*, we had common sympathies, and a common cause, and therefore a common interest. England was the conservator of liberty in Europe—the old world; we in the new. If "the Confederate States" are right, then is England wrong. If Slavery must be extended in America, then must England restore it in the West Indies, blot out the most glorious page of her history, and call back her freed men into chains! Let her say to the martyrs of freedom from all the nations who have sought refuge and a magnanimous defence on her shores, Return to your scaffolds and your prison-house; England is no more England! Let the *Times* cease to appeal longer to the enlightened opinion of the world; nay, let the statues of the great dead through which I passed in reverence yesterday to the Houses of her political intelligence be thrown from their pedestals, when England shall forget the utterances of her Chathams, her Wilberforces, and her Broughams,—that natural justice is the only safe diplomacy and lasting foundation of the independence of nations.

2. *What is the interest of England now?* If we may descend to such inferior appeals, it is clearly the interest of England to stand by the Union of the States. We are her best customer; no tariff will materially affect that fact. We are the best customer of England, not because we are cotton-growers or cotton-spinners, agriculturists or manufacturers, but because we are *producers and manufacturers*, and have *money to spend*. It is not the South, as is urged, but the North who are the best consumers of English commerce. The free white laborer and capitalist does now, and always will, consume more than the white master and the slave. The Union and the expansion of the States and Republican policy, make us the best market for England and Europe. What has the world to gain—England, France, or any of the Powers to gain by reducing the United States to a Mexican civilization?

3. *Can England afford to offend the great nation which will still be "The United States of America," even should we lose part of the South?* Twenty millions of people to-day, with or without the Slave States, in twenty years we will be forty millions! In another half century we will be *one hundred millions!* We will rest upon the Potomac, and on the west banks of the Mississippi River, upon the Gulf of Mexico. Our railroads will run 4,000 miles upon a single parallel, binding our empire, which must master the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans! Is England so secure in the future against home revolt or foreign ambition as to venture, now in our need, to plant the seeds of revenge in all our future?

If Ireland, or Scotland, or Wales shall attempt to secede from that beneficent Government of the United Kingdom, which now lightens their taxation and gives them security and respect at home and abroad, shall we enter into a piratical war with our race and ally, and capture and sell in our ports the property and endanger the lives of peaceable citizens of the British Empire all over the world? I enter not into the discussion of details. England, then, is our *natural ally*. Will she ignore our aspirations? If she is just, she ought not. If she is honorable and magnanimous, she cannot. *If she is wise, she will not.*

Your obedient servant,

C. M. CLAY, United States Minister Plenipotentiary, &c., to St. Petersburgh.

MORLEY'S, LONDON, May 17.

THE REPLY OF THE TIMES.

We call attention to the letter of Mr. CLAY, Minister from the United States to St. Petersburg. This lively letter-writer proposes six questions,—three relating to his own country, three relating to England. The first question he is more successful in asking than answering,—"What are we fighting for?" "We are fighting," says Mr. CLAY, "for nationality and liberty." We can understand a fight for nationality between different races, but *a fight for nationality between men of the same nationality is to us, we candidly confess it, an inexplicable enigma; nor can we better understand how a people, fighting to put down rebellion, to force their fellow-citizens to remain in a Confederacy which they detest, and to submit to institutions which they repudiate, can be called the champions of liberty.* If the South seriously threatened to conquer the North, to put down trial by jury, freedom of the press, and representative government, the contest might be for liberty; but, as this is not so, the introduction of such topics is mere rhetorical amplification. "Can you subdue the revolted States?" "Of course we can," says Mr. CLAY. So on that point there is no more to be said. "Can you reconstruct the Union when one-half of it has conquered the other?" "Nothing easier," says Mr. CLAY. The victim of to-day will become the confederate of to-morrow; the traitors will be cast out, and the Union firmer than ever—witness the happy results of the conquest of Ireland by England, repeated over and over again, and always repeated in vain.

Having answered the questions which he supposes to be addressed to him by England, Mr. CLAY becomes the questioner, and asks us where our honor would place us in this contest. Clearly by the side of the Union, because, he says, if Slavery be extended in America, it must be restored in the West Indies. If any one doubts the force of this demonstration we are sorry for it, for Mr. CLAY has no other to offer. Our examiner next asks us to consider our interest. Clearly, he says, it is to stand by the Union, because they are our best customers, and because, though they have done all they can, since the separation of the South gave them the power, to ruin their trade with us, they will, in spite of their own hostile tariff, remain our best customers.

Lastly comes the momentous question, "Can England afford to offend the United States?" "Certainly not," [illegible] they will [illegible] and will have [illegible] it is Mr. Clay [illegible] *people of America will bear malice for half a century*; and, [illegible] his hundred millions will all be members of one Confederacy, and that we may not then, as we might now, secure either half of the Union as our ally in a war against the other? Mr. CLAY must really allow us to give our own version of the honor and interest of England. Our honor and interest is to stand aloof from contests which in no way concern us, to be content with our own laws and liberties, without seeking to impose them upon others, "to seek peace and insure it," and to leave those who take to the sword to fall by the sword. *In war we will be strictly neutral; in peace we will be the friends of whatever Power may emerge out of the frightful chaos through which Mr. Clay sees his way so clearly.* And that neutrality which is recommended alike by our interest and our honor, we will not violate through fear—no, not of a hundred millions of unborn men. *Let Mr. Clay and his countrymen look well to the present, and they will find enough to occupy their attention without troubling themselves with long visions of humiliation and retribution, which no man now alive will ever see accomplished.*

LETTER FROM REV. DR. PATTON, OF NEW-YORK.

To the Editor of the Daily News:

SIR: The candor and intelligence with which your paper has discussed the present American difficulties have greatly interested me. Will you kindly allow an American citizen to state, through your columns, some views in relation to the position taken by Lord JOHN RUSSELL? It appears to me, as well as to many others whom I have consulted, that coming events will show that his lordship has been precipitate, and has manifested undue haste in recognising the Southern movement as a "belligent power." The most serious fears are entertained that his position covers and means much more than the public at present imagine. It necessarily recognizes them as a power, and as a power distinct from that of the United States—a nation with whom England is on terms of the strictest amity, having the most solemn treaties, and the exchange of ambassadors. Suddenly, without the setting forth of any bill of grievances, without any attempt by constitutional measures to have their grievances remedied, and without, in a single instance, submitting the question of separation to the calm vote of the people of the respective seceding States, there springs up an armed resistance to the laws and the authority of the United States. Forts, arms, ammunition, &c., together with the Mint, containing more than a million of treasure, the property of the General Government, are seized and appropriated for the purposes of war. Threats are given forth of their intention to march their armies Northward, seizing Washington, the capital, and onwards through Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York, to Boston. All this whilst the pusillanimous, if not traitorous, Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN is dragging out its existence. Now, before this Power has measured swords with the forces gathered by President LINCOLN to sustain the Government and preserve the Union—before they have shown ability to maintain the position they have taken, and before any time has been allowed to see whether a reactionary movement would not take place, (or there is a strong Union party in every Southern State now kept down by military despotism,) Lord JOHN RUSSELL hurries to recognize them as a "belligerent Power." The immediate effect of this recognition is to take their privateers out from the category of pirates, and to place them in the attitude of a lawful agency.

Must not this position be regarded, whether so intended or not, as prematurely interfering with the American question, and, so far as it has influence, affording encouragement to the so called "Confederated States," and therefore calculated to embitter the United States? This act of his Lordship, it is feared, is only the inserting of the small end of the wedge, and that coming events may so maul this wedge as to drive it in, and cause a split between the United States and England. This fear is most honestly entertained by many of the most calm and intelligent Americans whom I have consulted, all of whom most devoutly deprecate such a result. This hasty and seemingly uncalled for recognition may be but the sprinkling of the first grains of powder along the train to the magazine, for at the present time the American mind is intensely excited and sensitive.

To justify this act reference is made to the precedent established in the case of Greece. But is this an analogous case? Greece was then at war with the Turks for their liberty. The Greeks were resisting oppressions long continued and grinding, and appealed to arms to free themselves from oppressive rulers. Do the seceders plead oppression, and that rulers are unconstitutionally forced upon them? Do they plead that liberty is the blessing for which they would fight? Alas! no; it is to perpetuate the enslavement of four millions of human beings and to extend the area of Slavery. Is this a good reason for so hurried a recognition of them as a belligerent Power?

But England, if memory serves me well, did not so recognize Greece until she had fought hard battles—had freely shed her blood, and demonstrated her ability to maintain her contest for liberty. Have the seceding States fought hard battles?—have they poured forth their blood, and had time to show their ability to maintain, not liberty, but Slavery? No, without a battle, and without the lapse of time, they are recognised as a belligerent Power, and the case of Greece, with its hallowed associations of liberty, is cited as a precedent.

Bear with me, sir, when I inquire, has England always acted on the principle claimed to be settled in the case of Greece? It is in the memory of us all, that Hungary drew the sword for liberty and fought hard battles to free themselves from the tyranny of Austria. They drove out the Austrian armies, and had well nigh achieved their independence, and but for the one hundred thousand soldiers sent by Russia to crush out liberty, Hungary would have triumphed. Did England then hasten to recognize Hungary as a belligerent Power? Did she ever do it? Did she even protest against the interference of Russia? This was a case where liberty was the great stake, and where the principle claimed to have been established in relation to Greece might be fully and consistently applied.

Another instance rises into view, for we all remember when Rome asserted her independence of the Pope as a temporal ruler, when she expelled that power from the eternal city, when she established a government and maintained it against all the papal arms, and when she was a government *de facto*. Did England then hasten to recognize her as a belligerent Power? Far from it, notwithstanding it was liberty for which she fought and conquered. When France sent her army to batter down the walls of Rome, to restore the Pope as a temporal ruler, with all the oppressions of his government, and to crush out all liberty there, did England even then recognize that republic as a belligerent Power—did she protest against the movement on the part of France? Whilst liberty, sacred, blessed liberty, was trodden down and destroyed by armies of a third Power interfering in the cases of Hungary and Rome, England was as dumb as the marble statues that adorn her metropolis. But now, when seven of the United States confederate, avowedly to perpetuate the enslavement of four millions of human beings, and to extend the area of Slavery, and for this end endeavor to break up the American Union, precisely at this moment Lord JOHN RUSSELL hastens to recognize them as a belligerent Power, and cites as a justification the conduct of the illustrious GEORGE CANNING in the case of Greece, nobly fighting for liberty against the despotic tyranny of the Turks.

With the motives of England for her silence when Hungary and Rome were struggling for their liberty, I have nothing to do. The fact of her silence is historical, and proves that she does not always avail herself of the precedent settled by CANNING when Greece fought for liberty. Nor would I impugn the motives of Lord JOHN RUSSELL in now calling up that precedent and applying it where Slavery is the great stake. His Lordship undoubtedly has his reasons for the move he has made; but was not that move prematurely made, and may it not compel a series of other moves which may imperil interests of the most sacred character? At present the most friendly relations exist between the United States and England, and it is the prayer of my heart that these may long continue. But the excited state in which the mind of every citizen of the United States is at present should lead a Government so wise and powerful as that of England to act with the greatest caution. There is great danger that the position taken by his lordship will be so interpreted as to interrupt that generous hearty affection for England, which so magnificently manifested itself in the treatment which the Prince of Wales received on his recent visit to the United States. I am, &c.,

WM. PATTON.

No. 44 Mecklenburg-square, W. C., May 20.

MR. SEWARD'S DISPATCH TO MR. DAYTON.

From the London Daily News.

"The United States have accepted this civil war as an inevitable necessity." Such is the declaration of Mr. SEWARD in his dispatch to the American Minister at Paris. The Secretary of the United States Government must have pondered well those words before he consigned them in a document to be laid before the first Power of Continental Europe. But they express a fact, one which has not received sufficient attention in England. It is often lightly asked here why the two sections of the American Union cannot separate, and live peaceably side by side. Those who thus speak have bestowed but a slight and superficial attention upon the nature of the causes of disagreement. The question may be met by another—if nothing hinders them living peaceably side by side, why should they separate and sacrifice the Union, which is their common strength and glory? The statesmen of the North know full well that, however quietly they might acquiesce in the separation of the South, there could be no peace between Governments founded on principles so radically antagonistic as those embodied in the respective Constitutions of the Confederacy and of the United States. The promise, if seriously given, would not and could not be kept. We have heard a good deal of the Monroe doctrine, and the determination of the citizens of the United States never to allow any European Government to transfer its institutions to a fresh portion of the American Continent; but the United States Government might with much less danger to its tranquillity allow this than permit the formation of a great Slave Power stretching from the Ohio to the Gulf. There is nothing in the forms of European Governments more inimical to the peace and freedom of the non-slaveholding States than the political doctrines openly proclaimed by the secession leaders. If the Confederacy could establish itself it would manifest itself, to the world on the very morrow as a propagandist, aggressive, freebooting State, perpetually menacing its neighbors and embroiling them in hostilities. Its large idle population of poor and turbulent whites form the appropriate material of filibustering forces, and would be ever annexing somebody. The extension of the area of Slavery, it should be remembered, was the very question on which the present rupture has taken place. Severed from the Union, the South would send out its bands in all directions, and carry Slavery far and wide. The acquisition of Mexico is one of the commonest promises made to their adherents by the Secession leaders. Is the [illegible] of the American continent to [illegible] that? Certainly it could not; it is therefore better to meet the mischief in its early stage. The only object the South have in separating is that Slavery, hitherto limited by counteracting principles, may henceforth become sovereign, expanding itself, and pervading and moulding every institution of Government. And experience proves that the growth of negro slavery is the measure of the decrease of the white man's freedom. Where the black man is held in bondage the white man is deprived of the commonest liberties, and must neither speak his mind nor exercise his industry.

If President Lincoln prevents the execution of the Southern programme, preserving the abundant constitutional rights of the Southern States as members of the Union, we shall say that he has defended the cause of liberty, and not a whit the less because the dominant party in the South has its own projects for rearing an empire of tyranny and oppression. If it becomes necessary for that purpose to draw the sword, we shall say that until the millennial day come when the sword shall be beaten into the plowshare and the spear into the pruning-hook war can be waged for no higher object than to maintain the Constitution of the United States over the length and breadth of the Union. From the first Mr. LINCOLN has uniformly declared that he will do this. Every new declaration he has made has illustrated his consistency and steadfastness. *It seems to be maintained in some quarters that because the Government of the United States is so free, its Head ought not to defend it. We do not see why a good Government should have denied to it rights of self defence which are conceded as a matter of course to a bad one.* The general common Government of the United States was created for this purpose—to maintain and defend the Union. The notion that a minority of a nation is to be allowed to secede when it cannot have its way, although its rights have been respected, is destructive of every principle of Government, and has never been recognized by any statesman. The States that now pretend a right to go out of the Union have severally relinquished their claim to independent existence, in order to share the sovereignty of their own territories and of those of the Union with the other States compacted in one collective body under the General Government. They cannot resume their full sovereignty as of right. If any of them could do it, it would be not States which, like Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri, occupy territory acquired by the diplomacy of the Union, without reference to the wishes of the inhabitants, but States like Virginia, for instance, which helped to form the Union. Yet Virginia, in the articles by which she ratified the Union, used language which implicitly disclaimed the right of secession. Her words are, that "the powers granted under the Constitution are derived from the people of the United States." It is this sovereign body, the people of the United States, and not the Governors or Legislatures of the separate States, who have to decide on the question of union or disunion. And with them also rests the question of peace or war. *If the vast majority of the people decide that the Union and its full Constitution shall be maintained—and the population of the Free States is to that of the Slave States as 20 to 9—they have the means of carrying out that decision without trenching upon any rights in so doing; and they will save this generation from a shame, and bequeath their children a blessing instead of a curse.*

THE WAR MESSAGE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

From the London Times, May 22.

Every one will look with some interest at the Message of the President of the Confederate States. The political documents which come to us from the other side of the Atlantic are often prolix and dull, dwelling on endless details, and troubling themselves about many things which in other countries are left to less important channels of communication; but an apology for secession will command the attention of all who are watching the conflict in America with fear, or sympathy, or curiosity. It need hardly be said that Mr. DAVIS gives an historical retrospect of the relations between the States which formed the late Union, and endeavors to prove from it that the Southerners, in seceding, have only availed themselves of a right which was inherent in their respective States, and was by no means annulled by the Federal compact. Foreigners have always been struck by the legal tone which pervades the discussions of American statesmen. While the Judges of the new Republic are fonder of resorting to first principles than their brethren in the old country, the politicians, on the other hand, discuss questions of public policy in the spirit of lawyers interpreting an act of Parliament. The two tendencies doubtless arise from the nature of a Confederation which, while it brings into the closest private relations men living under different and conflicting laws, yet unites their public interests only through the medium of a formal document called a Constitution. This Constitution, every sentence of which bristles with the decisions of Federal Judges and State Judges during 70 years, has now received another and most important gloss from the pen of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, the President, and in every way the master spirit, of the new Confederation.

As this lengthy document will be found in another place, we shall do no more than point out that the question, so far as public law is concerned, depends on this: Did the individual States which resisted Great Britain 80 years ago impliedly reserve the right of secession when they entered into the Federation known as the United States, and framed the Constitution of 1787? Certain points are perfectly clear. In the first place they were, previous to 1787—that is, for four years after Great Britain had acknowledged their independence—absolutely sovereign, and independent of each other. During the Revolutionary War they were, in fact, united only as England, Spain and Portugal were united in the Peninsular war, when an English General was Commander-in-Chief of the army of all three kingdoms, without any prejudice to the independence of our allies. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that secession was never contemplated by the parties to the Union of 1787. The States which were unwilling to ratify based their opposition on the grounds that care had not been taken to place beyond a doubt the absolute independence of the individual States in all matters not expressly made over to Congress. Amendments were made in the Constitution expressly affirming the reservation by the States of all their sovereign rights and powers not expressly delegated to the United States by the Constitution. Thus the right of making laws, of contracting State debts, of altering State Constitutions, and, in short, of doing all that is necessary for the maintenance of civil society, without the interference of the Federation, was settled before entering into the compact. But it does not follow from this that the individual State has the right to withdraw those powers which it had ceded to the Federation. Because it retained some sovereign powers, that is no reason why it may not have effectually and permanently parted with others. South Carolina, for instance, gave to the United States the right of maintaining an army and navy, and of taxing her for their maintenance, as solemnly as she reserved the right of regulating her own banks or her own criminal courts. The right of coining money and the right of establishing a Post-office were as legally alienated by the State as the right of dealing with Slavery within her limits was reserved. In the Constitution there is no provision for a dissolution of the Union, or a resumption of the powers granted to the Federal Government; and this is at least an argument in favor of the opinion that the Constitution, when ratified, must be taken as binding forever, and that when each State adopted it, it ceased to be a nation as completely as England or Scotland in 1707.

The question, therefore, it seems to us, can hardly be settled merely by an interpretation of the Constitution of 1787. The point really is whether the States of the American Union were in 1860 States in a fair and reasonable sense of the words "Sovereign States," such as would, according to the laws of morality and of nations, have a right to dispose of their own destiny, and to be the supreme judges of their own welfare. A written Constitution, like any other document, must be construed with a proper regard to the circumstances of the parties, and their probable intentions in adopting it. Mr. DAVIS, therefore, evidently feeling that a mere verbal criticism of the Constitution proves little either way, enters into a history of the dissensions which have long embittered the two sections of the Republic against each other, and thus labors to prove that secession was a necessary remedy for intolerable evils. We have been lately so thoroughly informed of the peculiar grievances of the Southerners that we are not surprised to hear that the Abolitionist Associations and the opposition to the Fugitive Slave law were sufficient injuries to justify the Slave States in withdrawing from political association with the North, and that it was a piece of knavery in the people of the Northern States to attack the "institution" after they had made money by selling their own negroes to the cotton-growers when Slavery was no longer profitable at the North. The slaveholders, says Mr. DAVIS, bought the negroes "without harboring a suspicion that their quiet possession was to be disturbed by those who were inhibited not only by want of constitutional authority, but by good faith as vendors, from disquieting a title emanating from themselves." These apologies for a violent political act will be estimated at what they are worth. Mr. DAVIS, however, approaches nearer to the true cause of secession when he speaks of the conflicting interests of the two sections—the one being purely agricultural and desirous of free trade, as producing the most valuable staple in the world, while the Northerners "have endeavored to render the common Government subservient to their own purposes, by imposing burdens on commerce as a protection to their manufacturing and shipping interests." It is, indeed, plain that the election of Mr. LINCOLN was the occasion more than the cause of secession. For many years, all that has kept the two sections of the Republic together has been a feeling of patriotism and the possession of common historical traditions. *The best apology for secession is, in truth, the fact that it has taken place.* Most people in America thought that the reverence for the Union would counterbalance the diversities of interest and feeling, but they were wrong. A slaveholding community, under an almost tropical sun, has separated itself, perhaps unjustifiably, but still quite naturally, from the traders and shippers, and mechanicians and farmers, of a Northern land. Mr. DAVIS' *view of the question is at least supported by the "inexorable logic of facts."* He contends for the sovereign rights of States, and the utility of a double Confederacy on the Continent. *Now it is plain that the principle of State sovereignty is practically assumed by every State in both Federations, and the newspapers chronicle the alliance or the neutrality of this or that community just as if they were speaking of independent nations.* Finally, it seems likely that the States will divide themselves according as they are Freesoil or Slaveholding, and thus show that the new Confederacy is at least founded on a principle which has a reality for the American people.

However, the time when this kind of argument could avail has gone by. Mr. DAVIS, while making a studious display of moderation, and endeavoring to conciliate the good will of European nations, is perfectly aware that his theories depend for acceptance on the rifles of his fellow-citizens. The tribunal which decides questions of international law is usually a stern one. If the North prevails, it will prove that the Union was a nationality; if the South makes good its independence, it will prove that the Union was a partnership during pleasure. This is what has to be decided, and we must wait the event.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA AND LETTERS-OF-MARQUE.

Correspondence of the London News.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, May 21.

We are credibly informed that there are at present in the port of Liverpool several vessels undergoing repairs and being fitted up for the purpose of privateering. These vessels are now awaiting the return from America, of parties interested in this buccaneering business, with the necessary "diploma," from Montgomery, the seat of the rebel Government in the South. In the Liverpool Underwriters' rooms, yesterday, the following significant notice was posted up:

NEW YORK, Friday, May 8.

The Montgomery Conference yesterday passed an act recognizing war with the United States, and authorizing the granting of letters of marque and reprisal, for which applications are very numerous. A proviso announces that forty ships [illegible] free goods, and 30 days are allowed to Federal vessels in the ports of the Confederate States to return home.

The general opinion in Liverpool is that this last act of the Southern Government will be the means of infesting the seas with a horde of unprincipled adventurers from all parts of the globe, who will have no respect for the flag of either the Palmetto State or the Federal Union, but who will attack friend and foe indiscriminately, and cause a revival of those bloody privateering incidents so common towards the end of the last, and the beginning of the present century. In the Prince's Dock, yesterday, for the first time since the civil discord in the United States, an American vessel hoisted the flag of the Confederate States in an English port.

THE LATEST BY THE HIBERNIAN.

LONDON, Thursday.

The funds continued stagnant. Fluctuations were slight in the Discount Market. The supply of Money had somewhat improved, but nothing had been done below 6 ₩ cent.

The regular Court of the Bank Directors broke up on Thursday without altering the Bank minimum.

In England the American question is paramount.

CASSIUS M. CLAY's letter to the *Times* explaining the cause of the war, and pointing out England's interest towards the United States, attracts considerable attention.

The rumor is repeated of vessels going out of Liverpool for privateering.

FRANCE.

Prince NAPOLEON has been elected Grand Marshal of the Free Masons of France, *vice* Prince MURAT.

The Bourse, on the 22d, was flat.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

GALWAY, Friday Morning.

The steamship *Adriatic*, from New-York 14th, and St. Johns, N. F., 18th, has arrived, making the voyage from the latter port in five days and twelve hours.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

The weather is brilliant, and owing to this and heavy arrivals off the coast, trade for every article is depressed. To make progress a smart decline is submitted to, especially in Wheat.

Commercial News by the Hibernian.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales for three days, including Wednesday, were 45,000 bales, including 25,000 to speculators and exporters. JAMES HEWITT & Co. quote the market buoyant and upward, the advices per steamers *Asia* and *Bohemian* causing a slight advance on all qualities. The sales on Thursday were 14,000 bales, 5,000 of which are to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm, with a good demand.

Manchester advices are unfavorable, the market being dull for cotton goods and yarns, partially caused by the holidays, and quotations were barely maintained.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is very dull, with a slight decline on all descriptions. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report FLOUR very dull, and declined 6d.@1s.; sales at 28s.@37s. WHEAT dull, and declined 1d.@2d. per cental; red Western, 11s 3d.@12s. 9d.; white, 12s. 6d.@14s. 6d. CORN dull and declined 6d.@1s. ₩ quarter; mixed, 33s. 6d.@33s. 9d.; yellow, 34s.@34s. 6d.; white, 35s.@36s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The market for Provisions is steady. Various circulars report BEEF firm, PORK steady, BACON dull, and quotations barely maintained. LARD dull at 52s.@55s. TALLOW dull.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES are quiet; Pots 35s.6d.@36s; Pearls 38s. RESIN active at a slight decline; common 6s. 6d.@6s. 9d. on spot and to arrive. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 47s. 6d.@50s. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE dull. RICE quiet.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs in little demand, with a declining tendency and prices weak. Sugars quiet. Coffee buoyant. Tea steady. Rice heavy. Tallow steady at 58s. Linseed Oil 29s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine steady at 50s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Money market is generally unchanged. Consols 91⅜@91⅝ for money, and 91⅜@91⅝ for account.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales on Wednesday were: Illinois Central shares, at 41@40 disc.; Erie shares, 20½@21; New York Central, 67.

A PENITENT GAMBLER—ARREST OF FARO DEALERS.—ISAAC A. CAGWIN, of Verona, Oneida County, N. Y., a few days since came to this City for business purposes, and was enticed by a "decoy" into an alleged gambling house at No. 537 Broadway, kept by a man named HENRY JUDD, where he lost $575 at the game of faro. In the hope of retrieving his fortune he again called at the same house on Saturday evening last, and participated in other games of chance, retiring with the loss of an additional $700. This last ill luck threw him into a fit of virtuous indignation, and determining that the public good required the extermination of the gamblers, he went before Justice CONNOLLY and made an affidavit of the facts. A warrant was issued, and placed in the hands of Sergeants WILSON and WADE, of the Eighth Precinct Police, who executed it late on Monday night. They surprised the happy "sports," and captured eight who were engaged in their exciting pursuit, and seized as well an extensive assortment of expensive paraphernalia, in bulk about a cart-load. The prisoners were taken before Justice CONNOLLY, who detained them for examination. They gave fictitious names, but the "dealer," "decoy" and two or three others of the party, have been identified by CAGWIN as among the number who participated in the amusement of "plucking" him.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

$300,000.
Summer Clothing.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Cor. of Warren-st., and cor. of Grand and Broadway.
The largest and only complete Stock of stylish
SUMMER CLOTHING
to be found in the City.
Having turned our entire force and means into the Retail Department of our business, we are now prepared with an immense stock of all kinds of desirable fabrics in
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
suited to the season, which we offer at exceedingly
LOW PRICES.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.

Flagstaff for Sale Cheap, Thirty Feet Long and good as new. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & Co., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batcheler's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses.
Dr. RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS, for the radical cure of Rupture and his improved instruments for Varicocele and Enlarged Veins, No. 2 Astor-House, Barclay st.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For family and manufacturing use.
No 495 Broadway, New-York.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics.
DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents—Black or Brown.—Best in use. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all Druggists. Inimitable cutter of hair and whiskers, at No. 1 Barclay st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 315.—June 4, 1861.
70, 15, 47, 23, 37, 73, 30, 21, 18, 57, 19, 67, 74, 17.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 316.—June 4, 1861.
66, 45, 65, 30, 33, 34, 71, 13, 7, 23, 49, 63.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—HAMMOCKS AND wagon covers made to order, by THOS. A. GREEN, No. 63 South-st.

MILITARY.

THE SOLDIER'S FRIEND.
WILLIAMS' SHELTER-TENT
Will preserve the health and save the lives of thousands of our brave soldiers. Each soldier can carry his own tent, for it weighs, all complete, only two pounds eight ounces, and occupies less than one half the space of a common blanket; is a perfect protection from dew and rain, and can be pitched in less than one minute.
Within the past two days, or since its first introduction, it has received the unequivocal commendation of scores and hundreds of military officers and others. Arrangements are now making to supply large numbers for the army.
Price only $3 25; call and examine it at No. 474 Broadway, above Grand-st.

CAMP AND MILITARY UTENSILS.
Soyer's Patent Camp Stove, the most complete and compact in use; Parr's Patent Camp Chest and Canteen; the Patent Army Stove, for three or four persons, very light and compact, with table furniture complete.
A full assortment and a stock on hand of Camp Baskets and Chest Canteens, Camp Kettles and Pans, Cots, Stools &c.; Pans, Plates, Spoons, Knives and Forks, complete, with strap, at wholesale prices.
BALDWIN & JOHNSTON,
No 63 Maiden-lane.

THE MEMBERS OF COMPANY H, NINTH Regiment N. Y. S. M., are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the Adriatic, corner Hudson and Barrow sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, June 6, at 8 P. M., precisely. By order
GEORGE TUTHILL, Captain.
J. K. LOCKMAN

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind, Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

REV. SYLVANUS COBB THUS WRITES IN THE BOSTON CHRISTIAN FREEMAN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—Are all the mothers who read the *Freeman* acquainted with this article, which we have advertised for the last few months? We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of this Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. We are entirely opposed to the prevalent practice of drugging infants, and would sooner lose our night's rest than consent to such a course. But here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething, its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of a child till it had finished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. MRS. WINSLOW is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a Nurse and Female Physician.

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the Bowels.

Orders are coming in every day from Druggists in all parts of the country, "Send me more of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Give us an old nurse for diseases incident to the period of teething in children. Here you have an old nurse for 25 cents, in the form of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and help to your infant.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits of many mothers.

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to this period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

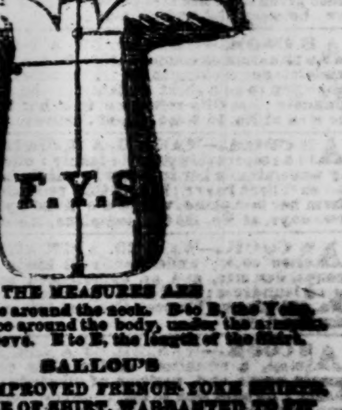
Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity, and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. WINSLOW for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

Beware of Counterfeits.
None genuine unless the *fac simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



THE MEASURES ARE
A, the distance around the neck. B to B, the Yoke. D to D, distance around the body, under the armpits. C to C, the Sleeve. E to E, the length of the shirt.
BALLOU'S
PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH-YOKE SHIRTS.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
By sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by Express to any part of the United States, at $12, $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts. Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.
Also, Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,
Invite attention to their NEW SPRING STOCK of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETING, embracing all the new and beautiful styles, which they are offering at extraordinary low rates.
Medallion and Velvets from 9s. to 14s. per yard.
Tapestry, from 7s. to 8s. per yard.
Brussels from 6s. to 10s. per yard.
3-ply from 7s. to 8s. per yard.
Ingrain from 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Oil-cloths from 2s. to 5s. per yard.

CLOTHING.
ABBOTT & RATHBUN,
successors to
ALFRED MUNROE & CO., 507 BROADWAY,
offer for sale a large stock of well made Spring Clothing, for men and boys. Clothing made to order, as usual.
WM. D. ABBOTT,
M. G. RATHBUN.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES FOR SALE.—Back numbers of [illegible] 1860 and 1861. Also, a complete file of 1857, 1858, 1860 and 1861, to the present time, can be had. Apply at the desk at this office.

SPRING CLOTHING,
AT EVANS', NOS. 66 AND 68 FULTON-ST.
Black Alpaca Suits [illegible]
Plain Cassimere Suits, to match [illegible]
Striped " " " [illegible]
Solferino " " " [illegible]
Toscane " " " [illegible]
Hairline " " " [illegible]
Silk mixture " " " [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as chambermaid; would do up ladies muslins, and can flute; understands taking care of milk and butter; has thorough knowledge of housekeeping; no objection to country; can give best City references. Can be seen at No. 254 7th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; can be highly recommended for character and capacity; has the best City reference from her last place, where she has lived eight years; call for two days at No. 322 7th av., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by a Protestant, as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as chambermaid and waitress; the other as good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, or as laundress; the best of City reference. Call at No. 88 East 29th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A capable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, and to assist in waiting and plain sewing; is willing and obliging; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or waitress; has no objection to go to the country; has four years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 434 1st av., corner of 28th-st. Can be seen till engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAIDS, COOKS, NURSES, houseworkers, seamstresses, &c. Free of charge. Twelve girls having lived over two years in their last places, with good references; also many other nice, tidy, sober, honest, industrious and capable girls want situations at moderate wages, in City or country. No fee required of employers who bring this advertisement. First-class Agency, No. 204 4th-av., near 23d-st.
D. ELMORE.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress or to do the housework of a small private family, with good recommendations; no objections to the country. Call at No. 269 1st-av., 1st floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, and understands French fluting; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 136 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A situation wanted, by a Protestant young girl, as chambermaid and nurse; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth, having seven years' reference from one situation as nurse; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood No. 124 4th av., near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—An experienced young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid; is a good seamstress; could act as waitress or would travel with a family; has the highest recommendations as to character and capability. Can be seen this day at No. 113 West 15th st., near 6th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wishes to obtain a situation as chambermaid and to do sewing, or as laundress; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 161 3d av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can be well recommended from her last place. Call, for two days, at 255 West 12th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid, or to do sewing, by a respectable young girl. Apply at No. 686 Washington-st., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent young woman, with two years' City reference from her last place, desires either of the above situations; is fully competent for either capacity as the above reference can show; is obliging and of kind disposition; a steady place in preference to high wages; will go to any part of the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, near 12th st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted for a very efficient girl in the above capacity; thoroughly understands dining-room duties, and a girl of very genteel appearance; has lived 3½ years in her last place and 2½ in the former; both gentlemen's families in Brooklyn; would go in the country. Apply for ROSA, at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference from her last place; call at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts. Can be seen for 2 days at room No. 1.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman to do the chamberwork and waiting of a small private family; is a competent person, and fully understands her business; best of City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 48 West 17th st., her former employer's, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A most respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, or waitress, or as chambermaid and child's nurse, or is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for three days at No. 219 East 23d st., between 1st and 2d avs.; has three years' best of reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. No objections to the country. Best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 75 West 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and seamstress; is an excellent hand with children's hair; has nine years' reference from her last employer. Call at No. 33 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable, well-disposed girl, with good references, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a thorough chambermaid and good waitress; no objection to general housework; is not afraid of work. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.; wages, $5 to $6.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a young woman; would assist with the washing and ironing if required, or will take care of children and do plain sewing and embroidery; City reference given. Apply at No. 266 31st-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and thorough waitress in a private family; no objection to the country; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 110 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 120 8th-st., St. Mark's-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork or waiting, or to take care of children; no objection to go to the country; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 192 East 13th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; has lived in the City last 18 years in most respectable families; no objection to the country. Call at No. 224 16th st., between 7th and 8th avs; best City reference. Can be seen for a week.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business; she is an excellent baker, and can do all kinds of pastry; the best of City reference given from her last place. Apply at No 525 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN a situation as competent cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer; has City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 55 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a respectable private family; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and is an excellent baker; best of City reference can be given from her last place, where she lived 9 years. Call, for two days, at No. 128 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of meats and soups, desserts, and an experienced baker; also, is a good laundress; good City reference given. Apply at No. 181 7th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; can cook meats, soups and pastries of all kinds; is an excellent baker; no objection to the country; best of reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 225 16th st., in the basement, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; would be willing to assist with the washing if required; has several years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 161 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A [illegible] cook (understands all kinds of desserts and sweetmeats, and dairy work,) in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days, at No. 216 46th st., in the rear, near 2d av. Best of City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and would not object to assist in washing; has unexceptionable references for both capacities. Call at No. 119 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as cook, by a respectable Scotch woman, who has a thorough knowledge of her business; has no objections to assist in the washing; is a good baker of bread; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 184 7th av., between 22d and 23d sts., top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT GERMAN woman, a situation as first class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; can give best of references. Call at No. 23 East 26th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; the best of City reference can be given from her last place, where she has lived three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 East [illegible]-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, in a private family, as cook; understands her business in all its branches, soups, meats, game and all kinds of desserts; best City reference. Call for two days at 289 7th-av., between 28th and 29th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; is an excellent plain cook; has no objection to assist with washing, and has six years' recommendation. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 29th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A WELSH WOMAN, a situation as first class cook. May be seen for two days at 66 West Washington-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; willing to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best City references. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two respectable girls—one as cook, who thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking, and is an excellent baker; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; the other as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 37 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs. for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as plain cook or chambermaid, and to assist with the washing; a family going to the country for the Summer or permanently residing there, preferred; the best of reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., Room No. 21.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family, by a respectable Protestant woman. She has good City reference from her last place, where she has lived several years. Apply at No. 345 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; no objection to do general housework in a small private family; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 177 Adams-st., up stairs rear building.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation in a private family; is a very good cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 9 Bond-st.; no objection to the country.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by a respectable young woman. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 287 8th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation as plain cook, and make herself useful; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No 222 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, trustworthy woman, with excellent City reference a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups, jellies, game; no objection to the country; wages $8 to $9. Call at No. [illegible] East 23d st., for two days.

A GOOD COOK AND EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS.—A woman with superior reference wishes the above situation, in City or country, at moderate wages; understands cooking and baking in all their branches; gets up gentlemen's linen and ladies' finery in style; can make butter. Call at No. 424 Broadway, near Canal up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or has no objection to do general housework in a small family, and is willing to go to any part of the country; can come well recommended from her last place; can be seen for two days at 311 Hicks-st., between Pacific and Amity sts., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a first rate cook and good washer and ironer; has five years' City reference; is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 112 West 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs, rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman, with the best of references, desires a situation in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker, first-class washer and ironer; no objections to the country, (prefers Staten Island, having lived there previously;) will endeavor to please her employer. Apply at 378 6th av. Wages moderate.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or general housework in a small family; no objection to the country; has best of City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; also a good baker; has best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 194 East 12th st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant woman wants a situation in a private family as cook washer and ironer; understands milk and butter; makes good bread and biscuit; no objection to country. Can be seen for two days at No. 172 Mulberry-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted by a respectable young woman a situation as cook, washer and ironer; can give best City references. Call at No 184 7th av, between 22d and 23d sts., top floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer, or do general housework; no objection to go to the country; can be seen for two days at No. 76 Morton-st; best City references.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, by a young woman, with good City reference. Apply at No. 85 West 19th st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, OR TO COOK WASH AND IRON.—A hardworking, trustworthy woman wishes either of the above situations; makes good bread, biscuit and pies, and is an excellent laundress; understands milk and butter thoroughly; good references; will go to any part of the country; a home preferred to high wages. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a young woman of industrious and cleanly habits, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook and baker; also an excellent laundress; has the very best of City reference for honesty and capability. Call for two days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook and washer and ironer; no objection to the country; is a good waitress; willing to assist in washing and ironing and make herself generally useful. Can give best references from last place. Call for two days at No 471 2d av., 3d door from corner 29th st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted by a girl, to do general housework; the best of references; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 75 West 17th-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a German girl, a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook washer and ironer; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 510 Broome-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable girl wishes a situation to do general housework; can give the best of City reference. Call at No 152 West 13th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to the country; the best of City reference. Call at No. 312 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., third floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SCOTCH YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a small family to do housework. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 244 West 36th-st., near 9th av.

AS HOUSEMAID OR TO DO CHAMBERWORK AND WAITING.—A situation is wanted by a young girl; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply No. 101½ 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE widow woman would take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer, while the family would be absent in the country; would do the washing, if required; would go out by the day as laundress or seamstress; can refer to highly respectable ladies in the City as to character and capability. Call No. at 263 Spring st., up stairs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN PROTestant woman wishes the above situation; or to do nice cooking, and washing and ironing; is respectable and highly recommended; is fully capable of taking entire charge of a house; wages no object; will go in the country. A smart girl wants a place to mind children, or light work; wages $3 per month. Call at No. 820 Broadway, for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a competent person, who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing, hair-dressing and doing up ladies' fine muslins; would have no objections to travel with a lady; has reliable references. Call at or address No. 36 West 13th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; has no objection to the care of grown children; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., second floor, front room.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant young woman who has lived in the above capacity, desires a situation; has no objection to travel or mind one or two grown children. Can be seen for two days at No 246 West 18th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, as first-class laundress; understands fluting; or would go as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to go a short distance in the country; first-class references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 332 1st-av., between 19th and 20th-sts., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; understands French fluting; is an excellent chambermaid; no objections to the country; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; can bring the best of reference; no objections to the country. Call at No 109 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE MIDdle-aged woman, a situation as nurse; understands the care of a baby from its birth; can bring it up by hand or bottle; would assist in chamberwork or do plain sewing; has no objection to the country; the best City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED Englishwoman, a situation as nurse; has had many years' experience in the care of children; or would wait on an invalid lady; is also an excellent seamstress; City reference given. Call, until engaged, at No 37 Hammond st., between Hudson and Bleecker sts.; country preferred.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or light chamberwork and care children; she can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has lived 10 years as nurse; the best of City reference. Call at No. 312 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant woman as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a babe from its birth; or to do chamberwork and fine washing; would like to travel with a family; can give the best of City references. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY nurse, who has been accustomed to all kinds of sick care for many years, offers her services to persons suffering from any disease. The best of reference given. Apply at Mrs. TUOMEY'S, No. 581 3d av., corner of 39th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or would take care of an invalid lady or gentleman; no objections to the country. Call at No. 85 Laurens st., from 10 to 5 o'clock. Best of City reference.

AS NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable Scotch girl as nurse and to do sewing; would be willing to go into the country for the summer. Call at 1426 Broadway, between 40th and 41st sts., for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl as nurse and is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to traveling or going a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 17 Dominick-st., front room, one stair up.

AS NURSE, &c.—A PROTESTANT MIDDLE-aged woman wants a situation as nurse or to wait on an old lady; she is willing, and a good dressmaker; has the best reference. Inquire at No. 190 13th-st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation as nurse and to do light chamberwork by a respectable Protestant woman, who has lived ten years in her last place, either in the City or Yonkers, Yonkers preferred; also, a situation for a respectable Protestant woman who has lived six years in her last place, as cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Address Box No. 304 Yonkers Post-office, for two days.

AS EXPERIENCED NURSE AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a very respectable girl to act as nurse and sewer; will be found very neat in appearance, of obliging disposition and competent in the nursery; is willing to go in the country; her references are of long standing, having been 4 years in her last place. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as nurse; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth, or to do plain sewing, and to operate on a sewing-machine; best of City reference; was four years in her last place. Can be seen till engaged at No. 98 East 12th-st., basement.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a girl, as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; is a good shirt maker; can embroider and crochet; would do chamberwork; good reference. Inquire at No. 291 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts., over the drug store; would go to the country.

AS NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation by a Protestant young woman, as nurse or seamstress, or to wait on a lady; has no objection to go in the country, good City reference can be given. Call at No. 81 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., for two days.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A MIDDLE AGED woman a member of the Episcopal Church is desirous of a situation to mind children and make herself generally useful in the family, where she will have a home. Call at No. 129 East 26th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as children's nurse and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and fine washing; lived three years in her last place. Can be seen for two days, at her last employer's, No. 48 West [illegible]-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED middle-aged English woman desires a situation as infant's nurse; is perfectly capable to take the entire charge of an infant, and bring it up by hand; is also a good seamstress; has first-class City reference. Apply at No 843 3d-av., between 55th and 56th sts.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—A LADY IS DESIROUS of procuring a situation as infant's nurse for an experienced and very reliable Protestant woman; she is a good plain seamstress and is very fond of children. Apply for two days at No 58 West 14th-st.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, as wet nurse by a respectable woman who has lost her own baby of 3 weeks' old; best City reference given. Can be seen for three days. Call at No. 123 West [illegible] st., near 7th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION by a Protestant girl, as seamstress; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses, and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, and understands all kinds of family sewing; no objection to assist with children or light chamberwork; would travel or go to the country for the Summer. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 194 24th-st., west of 8th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress wishes to engage in a small family to do housework and sew in a plain family; has no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 67 West 20th st., near 6th-av., in the store. Would go out by the day to sew at [illegible] cents.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant English woman, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or nurse to grown children; perfectly understands dress-making and hair dressing; has good reference; no objection to any part of the country or to travel. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID—Situation wanted by a young woman as seamstress and chambermaid, or assist with washing. Call at her present employer's, No 90 Clinton place.

AS WAITRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, who thoroughly understands her business, wishes a situation as waitress, or would take chamberwork and plain sewing; best City reference as to capability and character. Apply at No 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as first-class waitress and chambermaid; understands doing up fine clothes in the neatest manner; has the best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 35 West 13th st, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable Protestant girl, as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has no objection to the country; can produce the best City reference. May be seen at No. 90 West 28th-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted by a respectable young girl a situation as waitress or chambermaid, or to mind children. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at 490 6th av., between 29th and 30th-sts., 2d floor, No. 8.

AS WAITRESS OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Scotch girl, a situation as waitress or to do plain sewing. Has good reference. Apply at No. 93 East 16th-st., first floor.

AS WASHER AND IRONER.—A MIDDLE-aged woman wants employment as washer and ironer, or at house cleaning in a respectable family. Can be seen for two days, at No. 149 East 16th-st., rear house.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS chambermaid and waitress. A good cook, washer and ironer. A good German chambermaid and waitress. A German seamstress and nurse. Well educated. A very good seamstress. A good Protestant lady's maid. A first-class Protestant dressmaker and hair dresser. Apply at M. C. GAILLARD'S French Institute, No. 51 6th-av.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welsh and other servants. German and French languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

AS BUTLER.—A MAN WITH FIRST-CLASS reference, wants a situation as butler, either in this City or country. A note addressed to P. T. C., Box No. 181 Times Office, will be promptly attended to for two days.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man, aged 20, as clerk; is badly in want of employment, and will engage in any capacity at a very low salary; can give best of reference. Address L. T., Box No. 198 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young man, (American,) a situation as coachman and groom; knows his business perfectly; is an extra hand with a horse in any shape; is honest, sober, industrious, willing and obliging, with the best of reference; prefers the country. Address COACHMAN, No. 33 Garden st., Hoboken, N. J., for this week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a thorough groom and steady driver; is not afraid of hard work; has the best of City reference from his former and last employer. Address L. D., Box No. 201 Times Office, and it will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who is strictly temperate, and lived with one of the most respectable families in this City; has the best of reference from his last employer; discharged on account of his employer selling his establishment. A note addressed to T. F., Box 149 Times Office, for two days, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant man, a situation as coachman in a gentleman's family; has no objection to the country for the Summer; is trustworthy and faithful, as his character shall testify; the best of City reference given. Address R. W. C., Box No. 198 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A single man in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business, is strictly temperate; highest recommendations given; is obliging. Call or address R. P., at Chs. Waters', No 840 Broadway, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT MAN, WITH first-class reference, wants a situation as coachman either in this City or the country. A note addressed to W. M., No. 258 East 9th-st., will be promptly attended to for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man, who understands his business in all its branches; would prefer the country. Apply at Wm. Hall's Sons, No. 230 Front-st., his present employers, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a married man; has no objection to go to the country; best of City reference given. Call or address at No 840 Broadway, in the harness makers', corner of 13th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, steady man; understands his business; is an excellent driver; has the best of City references. Address J. W., Box No. 204 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a steady man, a situation as above; thoroughly understands his business; has lived three years in his last place; has left in consequence of his employer giving up his country seat; can be highly recommended. Address a note to T. M., Box 210 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant young man, a situation as coachman or groom; understands the care of horses and can drive; no objection to go in the country. Call or address, basement, No. 98 East 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED A situation as coachman or groom in a gentleman's family, by a young man who has the best of City references. Wages $15 per month. Address, for two days, E. F., Box No. 204 Times Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED a situation by a young man; understands care of horses and cattle; best of reference given. Address A. M., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS gardener, or to take charge of a gentleman's place, by an active married man, who understands the business in all its branches; has lived six years in one place; best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address E. C., Box No. 217 Times Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS gardener, by a middle aged man that understands his business in all its branches, and laying out of new places; has long experience in this country and the old; can be highly recommended from his employers. Can be seen by addressing a note to M. H., Box No. 210 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS A situation as gardener; understands his business in all its departments well; can show satisfactory recommendations. Address M. H., No. 15 John-st., at seedstore, or Box No 199 Times Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation, as gardener and coachman, by a man that understands his business in both branches, and laying out of new places; can be highly recommended from his employer's; has 14 years' experience in this country; will make himself generally useful. Can be seen by addressing a note to M. D., Box 210 Times Office.

AS GARDENER AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a single man as gardener and groom; is a good kitchen gardener, and understands thoroughly the care of horses and cattle; comes well recommended. Address R. W., Box No. 191 Times Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom and coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; the very best City references can be given from his last place. Call or address T. F., at No. 201 Mercer-st., near Bleecker, for two days.

AS GROOM AND GARDENER.—A YOUNG man, aged 24, wants a situation as stable man; can drive occasionally and work on a garden. Address E. K., Box No. 213 Times Office.

AS JANITOR.—WANTED, BY A SOBER, INdustrious young married man, a situation as janitor to take care of a building, offices, &c., who understands his business truly; can give the best of City reference from his employer. Address JANITOR, Box No. 25 Times Office.

AS USEFUL MAN ON A FARM.—A SOBER, honest and active young man, with a good deal of experience, wishes a situation; can work on the farm and garden; is a careful driver; can milk and is willing to make himself useful about the place. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY AN HUMBLE AND experienced man, a situation as waiter; on all occasions he will be found willing, active, and obliging; his peaceful, sober, and industrious habits, added to 16 years' steady service in this City, will satisfy any employer that they would seldom or never have cause to complain. The country preferred. Address WAITER, for two days, at No. 756 Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a respectable, steady man, is perfectly competent in his business, which his recommendations will certify; any family requiring such may apply for further information to W. E., at the grocery store No 188 Fifth-avenue Hotel, or No. 718 Broadway for two days. No objection to the country.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN Englishman, as waiter in a private family; is fully capable of his duties; is of an obliging disposition; has first-class testimonials; is neat and clean in his habits. No objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 811 Broadway, or No. 1,193, in drug store, corner of 28th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family by a single young man and first-class waiter; is very handy about a house; has the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety, and good temper; country no objection; is not afraid of work. Address, for 3 days JAMES, in the drug store, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family as waiter, by a single steady young man, either in City or country; the best of reference from his last employer; will be found willing and obliging. Address, for two days, J. M. C., at No. [illegible] Broadway. Corwin's grocery-store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family by a young Frenchman; he thoroughly understands his business, and has the best City reference from his present employer; no objection to go to the country or traveling. Call at No 61 Lafayette-place.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a young man from Portugal, to go in City or country. Apply at 158 4th st., 4th floor, front room.

AS WAITER OR FOOTMAN.—A YOUNG man who thoroughly understands his duties as above; has the best of City reference; no objection to go to town or country; age 27 years. Please address by note J. M., Mr. Jack's stables No. 62 14th st., opposite Union square; will be punctually attended to, for two days.

AMANUENSIS OR PRIVATE TEACHER.—A graduate of a New-England College wishes temporary employment as above, or in connection with some journal. References in New York City. Address N. E. B., Box No. 84, Flushing, N. Y.

TO WORK ON A FARM.—WANTED, BY A respectable young man, a situation to work on a farm, or take care of horses and make himself useful; is not afraid of work. Address, for two days, J. D., Box No 198 Times Office.

TO GO IN THE COUNTRY.—WANTED, A situation, by a boy 16 years old, to work on a farm; of good habits and very active; no objection to any part of the country. Can give the best of reference. Address L. R., Box No. 138 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY ABOUT 18 YEARS old, accustomed to farm-work and the care and driving of horses; none other need apply, as they will not suit. Address JOHNSON, Box No. 133 Times Office, stating where he can be seen.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A STEADY, ACTIVE and intelligent man, of undoubted character, who can devote four or five hours a day to the work required to be done, will hear of employment which his attention may render permanent, by applying in his own writing, with name, address and references, to Box No. 2,249 Post-office New-York.

A DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A FRENCH dressmaker and lady's maid. A Protestant, who speaks French correctly, and having superior recommendations, may apply at No. 389 5th-av.

BOOK-KEEPER AND GENERAL CLERK WANTED.—One accustomed to the book-publishing business preferred. Address stating qualifications, salary expected and references, &c., in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 1,741 Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—Pittsfield, Mass., in a location of great beauty and salubrity, six hours from New-York; enjoys, besides the high literary and social advantages which it affords, a degree of quiet not to be found in our cities, and very desirable for educational purposes. The second quarter of the current term commences JUNE 6. For catalogues, address
REV. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

SELECT FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL, AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Designed especially for young misses in want of home supervision and care, and of instruction in the essential branches of education. Address Miss JANE INGERSOLL, care of Edward Ingersoll, Esq., Springfield, Mass.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under 12, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed! Circulars supplied by MRS. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3 o'clock, at No. 469 Hudson-st.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE, manufactured by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

MR. JAS. WEIR MASON'S CLASSICAL and English School removed to No. 60 East 28th-st.

TEACHERS.

TO INSTRUCT CHILDREN.—WANTED, BY a young person, a native of New-England, a situation in a gentleman's family to instruct children in English, writing, arithmetic, &c.; is capable and is well recommended; will devote herself to the interests of her employer; no objections to the country. Address F. M. B., Station D, for one week.

AS GOVERNESS OR TEACHER.—A YOUNG lady desires a situation as governess or teacher in a private school; teaches the higher English branches, (including mathematics,) Latin, French, music and painting. California or Canada preferred. Best of references given. Address, for two weeks, S. C. M., Brooklyn Post-office, Long Island.

AS INSTRUCTRESS.—WANTED, BY A French lady, a situation as instructress in a private family or institution; can teach French, German and Italian drawing and painting in oil, and coloring photographs; is willing to go to the country; salary not so much an object; references given. Address, stating terms Mrs. C. L. F., Box No. 189 Times Office.

A YOUNG LADY, WISHING TO GO IN the country for the Summer months, or a longer period, would be willing to instruct the children of a family in the English branches. Compensation desired small. References given and required. Address W. C., Box No. 122 Times Office.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by an American woman, a situation as nursery governess and seamstress; would have no objections to going into the country, or to California and Europe. Address Miss THOMPSON, Box No. 191 Times Office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIence in tuition, desires an engagement as teacher either in a school or family, is willing to devote her whole time, and can give good references; country preferred, Address, for one week, Miss ROGERS, Station C, New-York.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, lately arrived from Germany, wishes a situation to take care of children; she is capable to give lessons in French and German language, and to teach music on the piano. Call at No. 336 1st-av., Room No. 2, for three days.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, HAVING good furniture, would like to meet with a party having an unoccupied house in a good location, with a view of furnishing to let, in New-York or Brooklyn. For further particulars. Call at No. 41 4th-st., New-York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A LOT, OR A small cottage house and lot in Yorkville or Harlem, where most of the money can remain on mortgage. Address J. P., Box No. 2,392 General Post-office.

A CHANCE.—I HAVE 25 MANTELS OF STATUary, veined and colored marble, worth from $12 to $200, which I will sell at a sacrifice, as I leave for the seat of war. Address till the 8th, appointing an interview, HIRAM, Station A, Spring-st. P. O.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.—AT ROCKLAND LAKE, ROCKLAND County, N. Y., a large and commodious dwelling-house (lately occupied as a residence by Leonard F. Fitch,) containing all the modern improvements, with barn and out-houses attached, and about 7 acres of land, beautifully situated about half-way between the lake and steamboat landing at the Hudson, and only about three minutes' walk from each. The house is nearly new and commands a fine view of both river and lake. There is a large vineyard, containing about 3,000 vines, and a great variety of choice fruit and shrubbery, on the premises.

ALSO,

A farm of about 30 acres of land, adjoining the above premises with a good and substantial dwelling-house and barn, and a large apple orchard and other fruit upon the premises.

ALSO,

A pleasant and commodious dwelling-house, with tenant house and out-houses and about one acre of land, situated on the top of the Lake Landing Hill.

ALSO,

A store, shed and dwelling-house, lately occupied by Leonard F. Fitch, suitable for hotel or store business, and in a very desirable location in Rockland Lake Village.

ALSO,

The undivided half of a house and lot of about 2 acres, with a lake front of about 400 feet, and the undivided half of leasehold premises adjoining, with a lake front of about 100 feet. These premises are very desirable for any person wishing to engage in the ice business.

ALSO,

At Littleton, Grafton County, New-Hampshire, 2 lots which join each other, containing about 3½ acres. On the premises are a pleasant and commodious dwelling-house and out-houses, and a variety of choice fruit.

For particulars, inquire of
JOHN W. GILCHREST,
Assignee of Leonard F. Fitch,
No. 4 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, or of his Agent,
L. F. FITCH, at Rockland Lake. N. Y.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out buildings consist of ample stables and coach-house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool-house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City, by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. This property could easily be turned into a first-class suburban hotel, and is so situated that it would command a very profitable business. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post office, with real name. The place may be had immediately.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New-Jersey, containing about [illegible] acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark. Also the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils cows, swine &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A. A. HALL No. 15 Warren st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY, on the place.

FOR SALE.—NORTH RIVER ON THE EAST bank of the Hudson, in Dutchess Co., a valuable and most desirable country seat and 174 acres of land beautifully wooded, well improved, and in every way most desirable for a residence; terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st. or FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Att'y &c., Bank of N. Y. Building, No. 48 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses beautifully situated, one hour from New-York to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS country residence on the banks of the Hudson at Tubby Hook. Inquire of THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., No. 29 Broadway, or of JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE, AT ASTORIA, L. I.—A house, barn, and four acres of land, including garden of one acre well stocked with a variety of fruits, &c. Inquire of S. B. HUTCHINGS, Nos. 36 and 38 John-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FURNISHED COTtages at Far-Rockaway, with ice houses and stables. Inquire of A. BRADY, 247 East Broadway, or BENJ. C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—AT THE LOW RENT OF $800—THE very desirable 4 story house, No. 170 East 14th-st.; has a high stoop and basement all the modern improvements, beautifully finished, and in excellent order, with mirror, chandeliers and gas fixtures complete. Apply to YZNAGA DEL VALLE & CO., No. 60 Beaver-st., or to GEO. Z. BARTHOLF, No. 80 East 14th-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO-story and basement brick houses in DeKalb-av., adjoining Skillman-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 27 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN A HANDSOME COTTAGE house containing 13 rooms, gas, &c. with plot of ground attached, pleasantly situated near Myrtle-av. cars, at a moderate rent. Inquire of E. S. YOUNG, No 25 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row, 70x30, well lighted and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the Times counting-room.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—Rent, $350; furniture about $500; all in good order and desirable for a family commencing housekeeping. Address Box No. 1,215 Post office.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the Times Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, ENGLISH basement, finest location in 24th-st., will be let for balance of the year, or till Oct. 1. Inquire of GEO. JONES, Times Office.

TO LET FOR THE SEASON.—A NEW FURnished house, with commodious stable, fruit and vegetable garden, all in the most complete order. The place is on Long Island Sound, grounds extending to the water of a clear rocky shore, free from musquetoes, and perfectly healthy; distant one hour from New-York by New-Haven Railroad—communicate ten times a day with the City. Excellent bathing, fishing and boating facilities. To be let to a private family only. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITuated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. OATMAN, Dispatch Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT Stapleton, Staten Island, 5 minutes from Stapleton Landing, containing 8 rooms, with garden, fruit and shade trees; will be let at a moderate rent to a small family if applied for immediately. For further particulars, address B., Box No. 160 Times Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A first-class house, in complete order, (thirteen rooms,) with all the modern improvements, will be rented for $75 per month; location, Columbia st. Address, for further particulars, Box No. 119 Brooklyn Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET.—A cottage, two story, attic, basement and cellar, genteelly furnished, will be let until the 1st of May next, or longer, and rent taken in board if desired; location high and very desirable. Inquire at No. 75 Fort Greene place. References required.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—THREE miles from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries—A handsome 3-story house, stone front, with six full lots; handsome front and flower garden; very cheap—on easy terms—or would exchange the whole or part for a good house near the City Hall, on fair terms. Greenwood or Bay Ridge cars pass near. For full particulars apply on the premises, in 23d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., the only house on the block.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FINE LARGE dwelling-house, recently built, together with two and one-half acres of land, well stocked with fruit of all kinds, and an abundance of shrubbery. Situated in New-Jersey, on the river Kill von Kull, eight miles, and thirty minutes' time from New-York. Connection by steamboat every hour. Inquire of RUFUS STORY, No. 7 Front-st., or Bergen Point, N. J.

BUILDING PLOTS ON BERGEN HEIGHTS FOR SALE.—Several beautifully located plots, from 4 to 16 lots each, at South Bergen, near churches and schools, two miles from Jersey City, by horse railroad every twenty minutes. For particulars, inquire at No. 41 Water-st.

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WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

EDWARDS' WHITE SUGAR-CURED
"WASHINGTON HAMS."
For Sale. Each Ham is branded
"G. W. EDWARDS, 227 and 229 Christie-st."

FURNITURE.

$75.—WANTED—FURNITURE—TO CONSIST of sofa, chairs, and parlor tables, new or second-hand, in good order, for which will be given a fine gold watch, worth $50, and $25 in money. Any person having furniture, and wishing to dispose of it on the above terms, may address K. H. R., Box No. 176 Times Office.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!—AUCTION prices in the shade! We are selling mattresses, spring beds, spring palliasses and enameled chamber furniture, at less than factory prices, at GRIFFIN'S manufactory, No. 181 Canal-st., one door from Mott-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. DEMAREST, NO. 182 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, notes, envelopes, of latest styles at fair prices. Samples by mail. Also, seals, door-plates.

A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS DESIRES the washing of a few gentlemen or ladies; can give the best of City reference, and can do it to satisfaction. Call at No. [illegible] 7th av., third floor, back room.

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system, or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF
SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS
WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
HEADACHE
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficiency of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more.
Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail, and oblige,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington County, Penn., Jan. 18, 1861.
H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of your Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them *excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best pills I have ever tried.*
Direct,
D. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

BEVERLEY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.
H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully, yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter.*
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.
If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box of (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.
We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.
We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.
Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.
The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.
Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.
Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.
Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. *Price*, 25 cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☜

is on the outside wrapper. All others are [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.
Salesrooms Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.
SECOND GREAT SALE OF
THOROUGHBRED TROTTING BROOD STOCK
AND OTHER FINE HORSES,
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK,
On FRIDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock,
At the Pasture and Fair Grounds,
St. Anne's av.,
Westchester County,

138th-st., a short distance above Harlem Bridge. 138th-st. on the right-hand side of the road, leads to St. Anne's av., and the grounds are in the rear of the Church. The Harlem Railroad train from 26th-st. and 4th-av., at 11 o'clock, stops at Mott Haven, 138th st., and access can be had to Harlem Bridge by steamboat and 2d and 3d av. cars.

THE ENTRIES ARE CLOSED,
And include many valuable thorough-bred and trotting pairs and single horses; also, some of the celebrated ALDERNEY CATTLE.

The following CELEBRATED horses will be on the grounds for exhibition:
The celebrated 4 mile horse NICHOLAS I.
The celebrated thoroughbred horse LOGAN. Thoroughbred mare GOLD LEAF S.
Hon. Wm. H. Seward's two ARABIAN HORSES.
GEO. M. PATCHEN'S favorite Colts NEW JERSEY and MAJOR LOW.
BLACK SQUAW, the dam of LANCET.
LADY FULTON,
who trotted her 20 miles in an hour.
GEO. M. PATCHEN'S DAM.
Also, several of
LOGAN'S FINEST COLTS.

All the Horses will be on the ground early, and the sale will commence punctually at
12 O'CLOCK M.

Full and descriptive catalogues can be obtained at our office, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway,
ON TUESDAY MORNING.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.
SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, 6th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, first-class second-hand furniture, consisting in part of rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor suites, rosewood etageres, centre tables, curtain and cornices, mirrors, rosewood, walnut and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, sofas, lounges, rockers and chairs; hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, china, glass ware, &c.

Also,
Tapestry, Velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, matting, &c.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.
NOTICE TO GENTLEMEN ATTENDING THE GREAT HORSE SALE.

Conveyances will be in waiting at the terminus of the 3d-av. railroad and at the Mott Haven station on arrival of the 11 o'clock train from 26th st., to take gentlemen to the grounds.

Ample refreshments will be furnished on the grounds by one of our best caterers.

A. H. Foster & Co., Auctioneers.
POSITIVE SALE.
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
AN EXTRAORDINARY CHANCE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS AND DEALERS IN FINE FURNITURE.

This day, Wednesday, June 5th at one o'clock in the afternoon precisely, all the costly furniture, paintings, rosewood drawing-room suites, elegant seven octave piano-forte, mirrors, velvet carpets, &c.—in the residence 218 14th-st., near 8th av., consisting of very elegant pier and mantel mirrors lace and brocaded curtains, rich carved rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts, three solid rosewood parlor suites, in satin; rosewood centre tables, piano-forte, stool and cover; oil paintings, Turkish easy chairs elegant China vases and other mantel ornaments, oak dining table, oak buffet chairs, China tea and dinner sets, cut glassware, a large assortment of fine silverware, ivory cutlery, together with an extensive variety of chamber furniture in rosewood and mahogany, beds and bedding pure hair mattresses, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, clocks, mirrors, mahogany chairs, sofas, lounges, rockers, oil cloths, basement furniture, &c. Sale positive. Dealers attend.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers.
ELEGANT MANSION, SIX HANDSOME COTTAGES AND 23 ACRES OF LAND, NEAR DOBBS' FERRY, KNOWN AS THE HOWLAND ESTATE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, Dobbs' Ferry—The above property is 2 miles from Dobbs' Ferry and 20 miles from New-York. The mansion is frame, filled in with brick, 50 by 56 feet; hot and water, gas throughout, large grapery, choicest kinds of fruit; fruit of all kinds in abundance. Six handsome cottages. Also, a splendid trout lake near the mansion; cold water fall, saw and grist mills all in perfect order; 6 barns, large stable and coach-house and coachman's rooms; a large green-house, filled with choice plants; orange and lemon trees in full bearing, fine garden, beautiful drives in the vicinity. The above is under a high state of cultivation, and forms a perfect village in itself and must be seen to be appreciated.

Full particulars at the office, No. 3 Pine st.

A. M. Merwin, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway,
THURSDAY EVENING, June 6, at 8 o'clock.

Modern oil paintings, a choice collection, comprising the works of Van Beest, Hesking, Innes, Frere, Gifford, Beich, Lancelot, Mauzoni, Bertini, Berghius and others. Also drawings in water colors, pastel, sepia, &c., including many fine originals. Nearly all are in rich gilt frames. Now on exhibition, and catalogues may be had at the salesrooms.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will have a magnificent sale of first-class household furniture, carpets, mirrors, paintings, marble statuary, bronzes, plated ware, China, dinner and tea sets, fancy articles, &c. Most of the furniture has been removed from private residences for convenience of sale and made by Roux, Dessoir, Marcotte Hutchings, Meeks, Belter, Stoney, and others. For the purpose of this sale they have secured the spacious and elegant marble stores of Dr. H. Bostwick Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, 55 by 200 feet. The sale will take place on THURSDAY, 6th, FRIDAY, 7th, and SATURDAY, 8th June, at 10½ o'clock each day. In addition to the general assortment of furniture will be found elegant carved oak buffets, chairs, &c.; carved French walnut library and dining-room do.; marquetry and ormolu cabinetade; raised and bronze figures, several horizontal and grand action piano-fortes, made by Chickering, Dubois, and others; rich carved rosewood parlor suites, covered; figured satin do.; brocatel reps, tapestry, &c.; carved rosewood bedsteads and mattresses, elegant China dinner and tea sets, vases, plated ware, bronze figures, fitted cases, and almost every description of furnishing articles; clocks, mantel ornaments, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, 7th, mortgage sale to close a loan, a large and valuable collection of OIL PAINTINGS, by celebrated masters costing over $7,000, purchased in Europe by a gentleman of taste for his own use, including a bust of Pocahontas, by Mossier, bust of Virgil, Horace, Antinous; Canova's Lions, bust of Paris, after Canova; paintings by Tilton, Salmon, Megaud, Maeris, Verbockhoven, Kuyp, Tarburg and some of the finest French masters. Superb copies to order of celebrated ancient pictures, with many other articles not enumerated. This will be found the most elegant and extensive sale made by us for several years, and to be peremptorily sold. They can be examined, as above, until the day of sale.

Also, on THURSDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock, at the above store, 2 rosewood billiard tables, with marble beds; made to order, by Phelan; cost $450 each; latest pattern cushions, with balls, cues, counters, and everything complete.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION SALE.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ARTISTIC AND ORNAMENTAL CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, PARIAN FIGURES, SILVER-PLATED WARE, BOHEMIAN GLASS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, WEDNESDAY, June 5, at 12 o'clock, at No. 405 Broadway, between Walker and Lispenard sts., elegant Carrara marble figures and groups, 3 feet to life size, also Carrara marble fountains, vases for gardens and conservatories; alabaster vases, copied from specimens of the old masters, fountains and receivers. Choice assortment of Parian figures and groups, an assortment of fine plated ware, Bohemian glass, French porcelain dinner sets, clocks, candlebras, bronzes; all the articles are of the latest importation and the highest grade. Owing to the times and the heavy cost of reshipment, the consignees have decided to sell at any sacrifice to the highest bidder for cash. Catalogues at the office, No 3 Pine-st.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6—AT 10½ O'CLOCK, A.M., at No. 168 Joralemon st., corner of Clinton st.—Furniture in good order—Handsome rosewood parlor suite, seven pieces in reps, rosewood marble-top centre tables; etagere, mirror back; library desk, arm chairs, lounge, hatstand, hall chairs, rosewood marble-top dressing bureau; do. washstand; rosewood bedstead, hair mattresses, feather beds, painted chamber set, 8 pieces; toilet crockery, handsome walnut marble-top buffet walnut pillar extension table, walnut cane seat chairs, white china dinner set, white and gilt tea set, glassware, English Brussels and ingrain carpets, matting, oil cloths, kitchen utensils, &c.

SAME DAY.

At 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 2 0 Schermerhorn, between Bond and Nevins sts., mahogany and walnut parlor and chamber furniture, walnut extension table, marble-top painted chamber set, mattresses, library table, oval mirror, carpets, oil cloths, parlor heater, with 53 feet of pipe; china, glass and kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 5, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau st., a handsome bay pony, 15 hands high, eight years old, good under the saddle in single or double harness; sound, kind and gentle as a lamb; no tricks; has been used by a lady, and is sold for want of use. Also, a set of single harness; cost $48 three months since.

Geo. A. Leavitt & Co., Auctioneers, 21 and 23 Mercer st.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, June 7, at 6½ o'clock P. M., a large and valuable collection of English and American books—History, Poetry, Theology, Arts, &c., handsomely bound. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

A. B. Chapman & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE—SUPERB HOUSEHOLD furniture at public auction, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at No. 50 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, parlor, chamber, and oak dining-room furniture. Also, basement and kitchen furniture; china, glass, silverware, table cutlery, &c.

J. P. Montgomery, Auctioneer.

550 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction, on THURSDAY, June 6th, at 10½ o'clock, at store of L. S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern Goods, adapted to city and country trade.

A. S. Richards, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, June 5, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 41 Cortlandt-st., comprising a good assortment of fresh goods, direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. H. [illegible], Auctioneer.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—THE ADJOURNED sale of unclaimed property will take place on THURSDAY, June 6, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the drill-room over [illegible] Market.

FRINK'S PATENT GAS-LIGHT REFLECTORS.—The cheapest and best light known; should be in every store; liberal discount to the trade. Manufactory No. 104 Worth-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
issue circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DIVIDEND.
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Wall-st.
New-York, May 28, 1861.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Scrip dividend of 33⅓ per cent. for the year ending May 1, 1861, on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued to the policy holders, on the 10th day of July next.

A semi-annual cash dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock has been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

Deposits will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,200,000 TO THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in this City, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 22d day of June next, for loaning to the State of Indiana the sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand dollars, being part of a loan of Two Million dollars authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, for the purpose of obtaining money for repelling invasion, and providing for the public defence, approved May 13, 1861.

In addition to the above amount, $300,000 is reserved for sales in Indiana, making in all $1,500,000 now offered, of such authorized $2,000,000.

Such loan to bear an interest of Six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, in the City of New-York, where the principal is reimbursable in twenty years from date, the interest between the date of sale and payment and November 1, 1861, to be paid in advance; and for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the principal thereof a special tax of Five cents on each Hundred dollars in value of the taxable property of the State has been levied, which tax is by such law to be collected annually until said bonds are paid or redeemed. In addition to which a regular tax of Two cents, and in 1863 and thereafter of Five cents is levied for reducing the State debt, making in all for the years 1861 and 1862, Seven cents, and for the year 1863 and thereafter, Ten cents on each One Hundred dollars valuation of taxables in the State applicable to the reduction of this loan.

Bonds payable to bearer, signed by the Governor, countersigned and registered, with coupons for interest, in sums of One Thousand dollars, will be issued for this loan, the bonds in sums of Five Hundred dollars, authorized by such law, being reserved for sales in Indiana.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

Upon the acceptance of any proposal, ten per cent. of the amount of such bid must be paid down, for which a certificate will be given, bearing Six per cent. interest from date; the remainder in nine equal monthly payments thereafter, or the whole or any part at such prior dates as may be preferred by the bidder.

The bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on June 22, 1861, by the undersigned, at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the highest bidders, if accepted, on the Tuesday succeeding June 25th.

Proposals must be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned care of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., marked "Proposals for Loan."

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1861.
JAMES M. RAY,
JESSE J. BROWN,
JOHN H. O'BOYLE, } Loan Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.
[OFFICIAL.]
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois May 25, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861 for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1879, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed,
William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan 1861." Or
William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., }
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst. By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500 and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, May 24, 1861.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 11th day of June proximo. The Poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock, P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—An election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY, the 10th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, in 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th av.

E. W. WHIPPLE, Secretary.

New-York, June 1, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, No. 66 Wall st., on and after MONDAY, June 3, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO., }
No. 7 Broadway. }

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 24. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hawley Wayne County, Penn., on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 6th to the 14th inst., both inclusive. EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

$80,000 TO LEND ON IMPROVED CITY property, in sums to suit borrowers. E. N. HAVENS, No. 17 Nassau-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. S. J. VAN SAUN retiring from the business. All parties having claims against the late firm of S. J. VAN SAUN & CO. are requested to present the same without delay at their late office, No. 4 Bethune st., to J. R. VOORHIS, and who is authorized to receipt for claims due the said firm.

New-York, May 1, 1861.
S. J. VAN SAUN,
J. R. VOORHIS.

The business of stair building will be conducted as heretofore at the above place, by
J. R. VOORHIS.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, ZINC, &c.— TIN and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE SHEET-IRON—Belgian, Russian, English, American; ZINC, COPPER, SPELTER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., No. 185 Water-st.

PROPOSALS.

CORRECTED ADVERTISEMENT.
UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, May 15, 1861 }

PROPOSALS FOR CONVEYING THE MAILS OF THE UNITED STATES, from July 1, 1861, to July 1, 1865, on the following route, in the City of New-York, will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of the 15th of June next, to be decided by the following day:

No. 1425.—From the Post-office on Nassau-st., by Station A, at No. 129 Spring-st.; Station C, at the corner of Troy and 4th sts.; Station E, at No. 363 8th-av.; Station G, No. 1,089 Broadway, (old number;) Station F, No. 408 3d av.; Station D, No. 12 Bible House, and Station B, No. 439 Grand st.; back to the Post office in Nassau-st. Also from Post-office in Nassau-st., by the Stations in the following order, viz.: B, D, F, G, E, C and A back to the Post-office; the entire trips, averaging about 18 miles each, to be performed five times each day, except Sunday, (on which day there will be one round trip only, at 6 A. M.;) the first leaving Post-office on Nassau-st. at 6 A. M. and the last at 7 P. M., and all of them to reach the upper Station and return to Post-office within two hours. The service to be performed with water-tight, covered one-horse wagons.

FORM OF PROPOSAL, GUARANTY AND CERTIFICATE.

PROPOSAL.

The undersigned, ——, whose Post-office address is ——, County of ——, State of ——, proposes to carry the mails of the United States, from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1865, on Route No. 1,425 between —— and ——, under the advertisement of the Postmaster-General, dated May 15, 1861, for the annual sum of —— dollars.

Dated

GUARANTY.

The undersigned, residing at ——, State of ——, undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on Route No. 1,425 be accepted by the Postmaster-General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of July, 1861, enter into the required obligation, or contract, to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

This we do, understanding distinctly the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors under the 27th Section of the Act of Congress of July 2, 1836.

Dated

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, Postmaster at ——, State of ——, certifies under his oath of office, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guaranty.

Dated

INSTRUCTIONS.

CONTAINING CONDITIONS TO BE INCORPORATED IN THE CONTRACTS TO THE EXTENT THE DEPARTMENT MAY DEEM PROPER.

1. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture.

2. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of Postmaster of New-York, or of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from or deliver it into a branch, or the principal post-office; for suffering it to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost.

3. The Postmaster-General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for violating the Post-office laws, or disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department to do so; or for conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

4. The Postmaster-General may order an increase in the number of stations or trips, by allowing therefor a pro rata increase on the contract pay. He may change the schedules of departures and arrivals without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. The Postmaster General may also curtail or discontinue the service, in whole or in part, at pro rata decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interest requires the change, or in case he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transportation.

5. Payments will be made by collections from or drafts on Postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August and November.

6. A bid received after the last day and hour named, or without the guaranty required by law and a certificate as to the sufficiency of such guaranty, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal reasonable in amount.

7. A modification of a bid in any of its essential terms is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with a regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids. Making a new bid, with guaranty and certificate, is the only way to modify a previous bid.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR GUN CARRIAGE TIMBER.
ORDNANCE OFFICE, NAVY-YARD, }
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1861. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this Office, until THURSDAY, the 6th of June, 1861, at 6 o'clock P. M., for supplying Timber for fifty 9-inch Gun Carriages and twenty five 11-inch Gun Carriages.

The timber to be of "Jersey" oak, free of knots and checks—to be well seasoned and of the best quality.

To be indorsed "Proposals for Gun Carriage Timber," and addressed to the undersigned.

Commandant GUERT GANSEVOORT,
Inspector of Ordnance.

DIMENSIONS OF TIMBER
For 25 11-inch Gun Carriages.

	Length, Inches.	Breadth, Inches.	Thickness, Inches.
50 Lower brackets	93	24	10
50 Upper brackets	73	17	10
25 Breast transoms	40	15	8½
25 Rear transoms	79	18	9
25 Front transoms, No. 1	67½	18½	9
25 Front transoms, No. 2	67½	15½	9
For 25 11-inch Slides.			
50 Rails	224	16	12½
25 Front transoms, No. 1	86	21	8½
25 Front transoms, No. 2	86	17	8½
25 Middle transoms	58	19	8½
25 Rear transoms, No. 1	86	16	8½
25 Rear transoms, No. 2	86	16	8½
25 Rear transoms, No. 3	86	15	8½
25 Front hurters	55½	11½	12½
25 Rear hurters	83½	9	8
For 50 9-inch Gun Carriages.			
100 Lower brackets	69	12	7½
100 Upper brackets	57	16½	7½
50 Breast transoms	36	14	9
50 Rear transoms	40½	21½	6½
50 Front axles	67	9½	10½
100 Friction pieces	44½	12½	7½
50 Breast pieces	34	11½	3½

NAVY DEPARTMENT, CONSTRUCTION BUREAU, &c., }
June 1, 1861. }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this Bureau until the 15th day of June for the complete construction and equipment of Steam Screw Gun-Boats, including spars rigging, sails, awnings boats, cables and anchors, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus, and all the outfits for a vessel of war ready for sea service.

The steam-machinery, the fuel for the same, the armament and provisions will be provided by the Government.

Proposals will only be received from ship builders who are *actually* engaged in that business, and satisfactory evidence to that effect will be required from parties proposing who are not known to the Department.

Upon application to this Bureau, parties will be furnished with a specification showing the dimensions of the vessel and the description and size of the materials; also, a section showing the length of the timbers amidships. Building plans will be furnished by the Department when a contract is made. With the specifications will be inclosed the form of contract the successful person will be required to execute, with sureties to the full amount of the contract.

The parties must state in their offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that the contract and specifications require giving separate the amount demanded if the vessel be launched in sixty days, in seventy-five days, in ninety days, and in one hundred and five days, from the date of the contract; the vessel in each case to be completed and ready for sea in thirty days after being launched.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition most to the interest of the Government, and to reject them all, at its option.

Parties will state the number of vessels they will agree to deliver within the times specified.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the school officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, 14th of June next, at 5 o'clock, P. M., for altering and repairing Primary School house No. 2 in Bayard st., in said Ward.

Plans and specifications are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany the proposals, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder.

The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

FRANCIS O'RORKE,
OWEN KINNEY,
WALTER ROCHE,
Committee on Building and Furniture of the Board of School Officers VIth Ward.

MEDICAL.

THE EVIL RESULTS ARISING FROM early abuse and unhappy contamination, may be subverted by the powerful effect of "TRIESEMAR." Its *modus operandi* is fully laid down in the book "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New York. Sent free. Sold also by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin st., New-York, and by T. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. BARROW may be consulted as usual at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann st.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY, Premature Decay, Loss of Memory, and other affections of importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—*From the New-York Home Journal.* The treatment laid down in this book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1.

GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM—By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Tenth Edition, pp. 300. Price $1. BURNTON, No. 46 5th-av. With an appendix containing an essay on Stricture of the Urethra, with a new instrument for internal incision. A new operation for Varicocele, and a new view of the consequences of Phimosis.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST., corner of Canal-st. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr. Ward's Balm Gilead cures nervous disorders, impotence, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Attends till 10 P. M.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, caused by youthful indiscretion. Office, No. 35 East 14th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

ONE TO THREE BOXES OF WINCHESTER'S "SPECIFIC PILL" will permanently cure any case of Seminal Weakness, *however aggravated.* Sent by mail. $1 per box. J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

A CARD.—MRS. M. C. PRICE, PHYSICIAN, CAN be consulted medically at No. 60 Amity-st., corner of Amity-place. Hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE—MADE ENTIRELY from roots, is the best remedy for influenza, coughs, bronchitis, &c.; also, asthma and any other affection of the chest and lungs. To be had at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (49th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterisations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing are advised to use BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years for the above complaints.

PRICE 35 AND 75 CENTS PER BOX.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, London England, and sold by their agent, MILTON HARSANT, 53d-st. and Broadway; WM. S. REGNARD, No. 274 Greenwich-st., N. Y., and by druggists generally. Her Majesty's commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the government stamps affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet and similar disorders of a more serious nature. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, KING'S ROSE WASH, 2s. per bottle.

C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 155 Fulton-st.
N. B.—Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

CHEESEMAN'S IMPROVED SPECIFIC IS a prompt constitutional remedy. It does not produce sickness of the stomach; has no offensive odor, and is never followed by gleet. It will cure any case in from one to five days. Price 50 cents. Sold by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin st., at No. 36 John-st., and by all first class druggists.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR—The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st. corner of Canal-st., where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st. New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York relative to acquiring and taking lands for the building of a COURT HOUSE in said County. Pursuant to the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to acquire and take lands for the building of a Court-house in said County," passed April 10, 1861, the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to present a petition to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term of the said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 21st day of June 1861, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for the appointment of three Commissioners to appraise the value of the land proposed to be acquired and taken for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned; that the lands and premises so proposed to be acquired and taken are bounded and described as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Chambers street, distant seven feet from the northwesterly corner of the brown stone building now used for Court purposes, and fronting on said Chambers-street, running thence westerly along the southerly side of said Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, thence running southerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, thence running easterly and parallel with Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, and thence running northerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, May 21, 1861.

ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr.,
Of Counsel to Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York.
my.25 je.20

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN T. CARRYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 2 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of April, 1861.

LORENZO CARRYL, Executor.
CHARLOTTE M. CARRYL, Executrix.
ap10-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against John B. Stow, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Alex. W. Bennem, No. 349 Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated, March 5 1861.

FANNIE H. STOW,
mh6-law6mW* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM LEOPOLD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WM. KUTRUFF, No. 21 Beaver-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1861.

WM. KUTRUFF,
CHARLES WILHELMS, } Executors.
ja16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PETER HUGHES, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at his place of business, No. 89 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated March 19, 1861.

mh28-law6mW* ROBERT S. AIKMAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH D. LEFFINGWELL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of J. N. Chester, No. 65 West Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New York, Jan. 15, 1861.

JOHN N. CHESTER,
ja16-law6mW* W. W. CHESTER, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANSON BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 47 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next. Dated New-York, the 26th day of March, 1861.

ANSON BAKER, Jr.,
Mh27-law6mW* CHARLES BAKER, } Executors.

HEAD-QUARTERS COMPANY A, EIGHTH REGIMENT, }
CAMP MANSFIELD, "HALORAMA," }
WASHINGTON, May 25, 1861. }

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF COMPANY A, Eighth Regiment N. Y. S. T., held at this place, Capt. J. O. Johnston presiding, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This Company having received from friends in New York and elsewhere, many useful and valuable presents, and being desirous of expressing their gratitude at thus being remembered; therefore be it

Resolved, That the warmest thanks of Company A be extended to the New-York Corn Exchange, B. B. Chappell and others, No. 469 3d av.; M. W. Day, No. 88 South-st.; George D. Puffer and others, No. 127 Broad-st.; G. W. Day, No. 116 Wall-st.; E. D. Penn, No. 39 Burling-slip; R. B. Young, No. 307 Canal-st.; J. H. Young, No. 9 John-st.; C. F. Weed, No. 168 East 18th-st.; A. M. Leggat, No. 151 Fulton-st.; A. Coffee, No. 83 West 20th-st.; Miss Sarah Sealy and ladies, No. 9 Carroll-place; J. H. Baugher, No. 12 North Charles-st., Baltimore; Mr. Holland, Baltimore; for their many welcome gifts, and also to those kind friends who have withheld their names from us.

Resolved, That we tender to those members of Company A, who have been detained at home, the assurance of our firm determination to sustain the honor of the Company at all times, and at all places, and give them cause to remember with pride the campaign of 1861.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of the above-named parties, and that they be published in the New-York *Herald* and *Times.*

Sergt. C. D. Stocking, Geo. Young, W. W. Clark, John A. Totten, James M. Wickship, Committee.

CAPT. J. O. JOHNSTON.
R. B. YOUNG, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second-Cabin Passage..........60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 5.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 19.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 26.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, JUNE 11, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND, OR SCOTLAND.
VIA GALWAY.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent and well-known steamer
PRINCE ALBERT,
will leave from New-York on the above date, touching at St. John's to land mails and passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin to Galway, Dublin or Liverpool......$75 and $100
Cabin to St. John's..........35
Steerage to Galway or any town in Ireland on a railway..........30

RETURN TICKETS.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, can purchase return tickets from any town on a railway in Ireland at very low rates.

The steamer ADRIATIC will succeed the PRINCE ALBERT, leaving New-York June 25.

For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf, Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st., on SATURDAY, June 22, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail July 20.

FOR HAVANA,

Completely armed, and carrying an extra complement of men, the United States Mail steamship
COLUMBIA,
Capt. R. ADAMS.

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on MONDAY, June 10, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA..........SATURDAY, June 1
EDINBURG..........SATURDAY, June 8.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........SATURDAY, June 15

And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38

Steerage Return Tickets, good for six months..........$60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, 1st Cabin $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool $40. From Queenstown $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 109 Walnut st., or at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE,
Agent, No 15 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, June 5. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 1¼ to 1½ o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board.

In consequence of the great number of persons who go out in the small steamers, and the great risk arising therefrom, passengers are respectfully requested to take leave of their friends on the wharf, as they cannot be taken on board.

The AUSTRALASIAN will sail June 19.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers st., on
SATURDAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAMER ADRIATIC, TUESDAY, JUNE 25—The magnificent steamer ADRIATIC, J. WALKER commander, will leave on above date for Galway. Through tickets will be issued, without additional expense, to the principal towns of England, Ireland and Scotland. For passage, or further information, apply to W. H. WICKHAM, office on Wharf, foot of Canal-st.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.—TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South st., N. Y., furnish drafts for any amount, payable on demand, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART," ALIAS "CONFIDENCE."
FOR SALE CHEAP.

Hull 160 feet long, 23 feet beam, 8½ feet hold; engine 36-inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke. In good condition, and now running. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

JUNE, 1861.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S & BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, June 2.. 9 A. M.	Sunday, June 2.. 3½ P. M.
Monday, June 3..10½ A. M.	Monday, June 3.. 2½ P. M.
Tuesday, June 4..11½ A. M.	Tuesday, June 4.. 3½ P. M.
Wed'sdy, June 5 3½ P. M.	Thursday, June 6. 6½ A. M.
Thursday, June 6. 3½ P. M.	Friday, June 7... 7 A. M.
Friday, June 7... 3½ P. M.	Saturday, June 8. 7 A. M.
Saturday, June 8. 3½ P. M.	Saturday, June 8 6½ P. M.
Sunday, June 9.. 8 A. M.	Sunday, June 9.. 3½ P. M.
Monday, June 10. 3.50 P. M.	Monday, June 10.. 7 A. M.
Tuesday, June 11. 4½ P. M.	Tuesday, June 11. 7 A. M.

FARE 35 CENTS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

SMITH'S LINE.—STEAMER CHAMPION, TWO trips daily, except Sundays, from Harrison st. Pier, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown and Nyack, at 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st., (omitting the 9 A. M. trip on Fridays.)

Steamer ISAAC P. SMITH, every afternoon, except Sundays, at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James slip (Pier No. 33 East River) TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock stopping at Fort Schuyler. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor alternate days, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

THE AURORE LEAVES JAY-STREET pier DAILY, (without exception,) at 8 A. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos) and 30th sts.

STEAMER METAMORA—TO YONKERS, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Leaves pier foot of Jay-st., at 9 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. Omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early morning trains. The ELM CITY leaves at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden and Hartford go North from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 A. M., making the usual landings.

STEAMER BROADWAY, FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos-st., (West 10th-st.)

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market wharf daily at 2 P. M.; leaves Norwalk daily at 8½ A. M. Fare 25 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—CLIFFWOOD GROVE, OPPOSITE Keyport, N. J., will be open to Sunday Schools and Societies, with satisfactory references. The steamboat Keyport can be chartered on reasonable terms—application to be made to captain of steamboat Keyport, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

To be seen at all hours, YOUNG ESAU, EIGHT YEARS OLD, covered with hair and heavy BEARD and WHISKERS. The VIRGINIA DWARFS, MAJOR WALTERS and his two sisters, smaller than Tom Thumb though 43, 45 and 51 years old. THE LILIPUTIAN QUEEN, SWISS BEARDED LADY, WHAT IS IT? ALBINO FAMILY, RELICS FROM FORT SUMTER, HAPPY FAMILY, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIAL GARDEN, 850,000 CURIOSITIES, and the splendid drama of

ANDERSON, THE PATRIOT OF SUMTER,
CLARI; OR, HOME, SWEET HOME.
This afternoon and evening at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
Admission to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX NIGHTS.
THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHT THOUSAND PEOPLE.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE SEVEN SISTERS,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
ALL THE NEW UNION TABLEAUX.

WINTER GARDEN.
CARRIAGES MAY BE ORDERED AT 10¾ O'CLOCK.
WEDNESDAY, June 5.
UNPARALLELED and TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of
Mr. SOTHERN,
In Gaylor's Comic Drama, entitled
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
AT HOME.
Three hours continuous ROARS of LAUGHTER.
The GREATEST COMIC HIT of the AGE.
Brilliant effects. Exquisite NEW SCENERY.
MUSIC, SINGING, DANCING,
SKATING.
The whole space of the stage covered with
CROWDS of Ladies and Gentlemen on SKATES.
MR. BLAKE
in his great role of
BINNY.
Mr. VINING BOWERS...as...ASA TRENCHARD.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS
WILL OPEN
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE,
Broadway, opposite Bond-st.,
MONDAY, June 10, 1861,
FOR A SUMMER SEASON.
MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Admittance, 25 cents.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.
THE ORIGINAL GENERAL TOM THUMB,
Mr. Gustavus Geary, Miss Mina Geary, Mr. W. Tomlin and Mr. W. De Vere,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

"THE NORTH."
CHURCH'S PICTURE OF
ICEBERGS.
Exhibited for the benefit of the PATRIOTIC FUND.
At GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West. Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27th, 1861.

11.00 A. M., fast Express train from 26th-st. Station.

For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains and all local trains, see Time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—NEW AND PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.—Old and direct route from the South Ferry, Brooklyn, to Jamaica, Rockaway, Hempstead, Syosset, Oyster Bay, Farmingdale, Yaphank, River Head, Greenport, Sag Harbor, and all intermediate stations. The trains of this Company will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, and the village of Jamaica, daily, (Sundays excepted,) and make connection with trains at Jamaica, as follows:

TRAINS GOING EAST—Will leave South Ferry at 6:30, 7:15, 8:45, 9:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 1:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30 P. M. Train at 8:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Greenport. Train at 11:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 3:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Yaphank. Train at 4:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 5:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Farmingdale.

TRAINS GOING WEST—Will leave Jamaica at 5:40, 7:30, 8:30, 10:00, 12:00 M., and at 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 5.30, 6:45 P. M. Train at 7:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Farmingdale. Train at 8:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Yaphank. Train at 3:00 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Greenport. Train at 5:30 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Syosset.

SUNDAY TRAINS will run hourly, and leave as follows: South Ferry at 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45 P. M. Bedford at 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A. M., and at 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05, and 7:05 P. M. East New York at 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., and at 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M. Returning, leave Jamaica at 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 M., and at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May, 1861, Passenger trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's New Depôt, at Hunter's Point. Passengers going East leave James'-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York.

At 9:00 A. M. for Greenport.
12:00 M. for Syosset.
3:30 P. M. for Yaphank.
4:30 P. M. for Syosset.
5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale.
6:30 P. M. for Jamaica.

Passengers for Hempstead, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M.

Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James'-slip.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson st. wharf, North River, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J. connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 9½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

The freight boat, MONMOUTH COUNTY, will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:15 M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 12:40 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:50 A. M., and 3:45 and 4:60 P. M.	10:15 A. M., and 4:10 and 4:55 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:40 P. M.	7:55 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8.30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, *daily,* at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Sup't.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 4:15 and 8:40 A. M. and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey, at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns, at 4:25 P. M.

THOS. H. HERRING, President.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

KNAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, CANTEENS AND WATER-PROOF BLANKETS.
3,000 Knapsacks,
4,000 Haversacks,
1,000 Canteens, covered,
10,000 Water-proof Blankets,
For sale by
F. C. WAGNER,
No. 91 Liberty-st.

SOLDIERS' CAMP-KNIVES.

The New-York Knife Company, Walden, Orange County, N. Y., are engaged in the manufacture of superior articles of Camp Knives, which shut down and are very compact, consisting of a knife and fork, and knife, fork and spoon. The above we can recommend to the trade, and soldiers going to the war or in camp.

BLIVEN & MEAD, Agents, No. 245 Pearl-st., N. Y.

MILITARY LEATHER.—WE WOULD INVITE the attention of those making military equipments to our stock of Black and Russet Leather, suitable for cartridge-boxes, scabbards and belts, together with skirting, harness, bridle, sole and upper leather, with various other articles in the line. Also machine-stretched leather banding, either single or double, of all sizes, with a variety of lace leather, &c., &c.

WM. KUMBEL & SON, No. 33 Ferry-st.

MILITARY UNIFORMS.—WE HAVE ON hand the United States Regulation Light and Dark Blue Kerseys, and are prepared to make any quantity of uniforms at short notice.

HANFORD & BROWNING, No 336 Broadway.

N. B.—Fancy Uniforms for Home Guards and Volunteers, made at short notice.

SURGEON'S COMPLETE ARMY AND NAVAL OUTFITS OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MEDICINE CHESTS, always on hand, or manufactured for special orders. Having furnished these supplies for several of our first-class volunteer regiments, I am prepared to offer superior selections for those now forming.

N. W. BRINKERHOFF, No. [illegible] William-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

H. H. DISBROW WILL HOLD HIS NEXT regular sale, by auction, of horses, carriages, rockaways, wagons, harness, saddles, &c., on WEDNESDAY, June 5, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Riding Academy, 5th av., corner 39th st. Parties wishing to offer their horses or vehicles will please notify Mr. DISBROW, in order that they may have a conspicuous place in the catalogue.

FOR SALE—THREE GRAY HORSES, TWO bays, one sorrel, warranted sound and kind, just from the country. Apply at the Opera Stable, Nos. [illegible] and 50 East 32d-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

I. DODGE.

STABLE, CARRIAGE-HOUSE, AND HAY LOFT.—To let, cheap; room for five horses and four carriages; half rent will be taken for the summer, and a small advance for the winter. Inquire on the premises, No. 47 Amity-st., or at No. [illegible] Broadway.

CARRIAGES STORED, AND SOLD ON commission, at Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st. Advances in cash made on light work. The buildings are brick and fire-proof.

M. THOMPSON, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BAY HORSE, 15½ hands high, 7 years old, light bay, long tail, and a good traveler. Apply at No. 53 South-st.

WANTED—A GENTLE FAMILY HORSE, THAT can be driven by a woman or child; price must be low. Address E., Box No. 3,[illegible] Post-office.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS [illegible],
No. 7[illegible] Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[*The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our Morning Edition yesterday.*]

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 3.

The great want of the Government now is rifled cannon. For the want of this efficient weapon the vessels that attacked the batteries at Aquia Creek were twice repulsed, and finally forced virtually to give up the capture of the position. In this respect the rebels have us at an advantage, and until the Government remedies this defect it cannot cope even handed with the rebel batteries.

It is ascertained that the rebel leaders have caused it to be understood by their troops that for the next two months they will carry on a guerilla warfare, themselves avoiding a general combat. Their latest date fixed for driving the Northern hordes from the soil of Virginia, and the capturing of Washington, is the 1st of August. This time is chosen because at that date the term of service of the three-months levies will expire, and the rebels calculate that at that time the Government will be without troops. These are the representations by which the rebel leaders explain to their followers the retrograde movements they are compelled to make every day.

JOHN A. NELSON, of Indiana, has been appointed Minister to Chili.

There is hardly an hour in the night but that an alarm is sounded among the regiments on the Virginia side of the river. As a general thing these alarms are without cause, but they manifest the alacrity of the men, and also their courage. Last night the Sixty-ninth were called to arms twice, and almost every regiment is turned out at least once a night.

The Zouaves killed a rebel scout last night.

The Twenty-eighth New-York is ordered back to Washington.

The First Maine Regiment reached Washington this afternoon.

The announcement of the death of Senator DOUGLAS caused a profound sensation in Washington. Out of respect to his memory, the State Department will be draped in mourning.

The New-York appointments will probably be arranged to-morrow. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 3.

The following order on the death of Senator DOUGLAS, will be issued to-morrow from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 4.

The death of a great statesman in this hour of peril cannot be regarded otherwise than as a national calamity. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS expired in the commercial capital of Illinois yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. A representative of the overpowering sentiment enlisted in the cause in which they are engaged; a man who nobly discarded party for country; a Senator who forgot all prejudices in an earnest desire to serve the public; a statesman who lately received for the chief magistracy of the United States, a vote second only to that by which the President was elected, and who had every reason to look forward to a long career of usefulness and honor; a patriot who defended with equal zeal and ability the Constitution as it came to us from our fathers, and whose last mission upon earth was that of rallying the people of his own State of Illinois as one man around the glorious flag of the Union, has been called from the scenes of life and the field of his labors. This department recognizing in his decease a loss in common with the whole country, and profoundly sensible of the grief it will excite among millions of men, hereby advises the Colonels of the different regiments to have this order read to-morrow to their respective commands, and suggests that the colors of the Republic be draped in mourning in honor of the illustrious dead. (Signed,)

SIMEON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Monday, June 3—10 P. M.

I have just returned from a visit to the camp at Shuter's Hill, and all is quiet.

In some quarters, an opinion prevails that a movement of some kind is afloat, but it seems to arise from a mere conjecture.

An advance of the rebels is probable, but it is not in this immediate direction.

There are now 3,000 rebel troops in the vicinity of Fairfax Court-house, and the rebel force is much underrated.

THE McDONALD HABEAS CORPUS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 3.

In the *habeas corpus* case this morning, the following return was made by Gen. LYON to the new writ served on him and other officers of the arsenal, Saturday. The witness named EMMET McDONALD is not imprisoned or detained by me, nor is he in my custody, possession, power, or control, and has not been since this writ was issued. I have not, therefore, power or authority to produce, or cause to be produced, his body before this court.

Col. BLAIR also makes a return, denying that he has now, or ever had, any power over, or custody of, the said McDONALD.

The Court then adjourned, to enable other parties included in the writ, Cols. BOWENSTEIN, BROWN and MCNEW, to make answer.

The funeral of Capt. DERBY ("John Phœnix") took place at St. George's Church this afternoon. Capt. TOTTEN's battalion of regulars were in attendance, and rendered military honors to the deceased.

REPORTED RIOT IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 3.

A report prevailed this evening, that a riot was going on in Baltimore, growing out of the fact that no train was sent over the Baltimore road.

It has since been ascertained that the Susquehanna ferry boat has been taken for Government service, preventing the company from sending the train.

THE BATTLE AT PHILIPPI.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 3.

Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT to-night received a dispatch from Gen. McCLELLAN, stating that the command under Gen. MORRIS, last night marched on Grafton.

It was raining at the time. They surprised a party of Secessionists, near Philippi, about 200 strong, and effectually put them to the route and killed some of them. A large quantity of arms, munitions, and a number of horses, which the Secessionists left in their alarm, fell into the hands of the Federals. The rebels retreated further into Virginia. Col. KELLY was mortally wounded.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE TENTH REGIMENT N. Y. V, FOR FORTRESS MONROE.

Col. McCHESNEY's Regiment, that has been quartered at Sandy Hook, arrived in this City yesterday *en route* for Fortress Monroe. Upon landing at Twenty-first-street, N. R., they passed up Ninth-avenue to Twenty-third, thence to Seventh-avenue up to Thirty-sixth-street, then to Fifth-avenue, where Company A was presented a handsome American flag. The presentation took place at Judge WHITE's house, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-streets. Miss NETTIE WHITE, in handing the standard to the Company, said:

GALLANT SOLDIERS: I feel highly honored in having been chosen by the patriotic donor, Mrs. BENSON, to present you with the colors which you have so nobly volunteered to defend. I hope that the Stars and Stripes will ever be as fondly cherished by you as now. When on the field of battle let your watchword be "Union"—better die than yield. But let valor and humanity be united. And in the victory which awaits you, be just but merciful—let your sentiments be those of pity, not revenge.

If at times the clouds seem dark, remember the motto "*Nil Desperandum*," for right is might, and the Flag of our Union shall wave.

Be assured, if you stand true to God and your country, he will guide and protect you. Hoping that you may ever proudly and valiantly support it, I will consign to your care our "Star Spangled Banner."

Capt. WHITE, Company A, on accepting the banner, made a suitable response, and then presented the flag to the regiment, who received it with every demonstration of enthusiasm. After marching to Sixty-second-street, where another presentation took place, the regiment marched down Broadway to the foot of [illegible]-street, and embarked on board the steamship *State of Georgia*. They will not, however, sail till this morning, as they have to be supplied with the remainder of their tents. The uniform is of blue, trimmed with red, with yellow leggings and white gaiters. The list of officers has already been published in this paper.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE—A SECESSION FLAG RECEIVED FROM FORT MONROE.

The Union Defence Committee have disposed of all the regiments whose outfit and dispatch to the seat of operations devolved upon them, excepting three, viz.: The "De Kalb," "Tammany," and "[illegible]" regiments. Arrangements for equipping and sending these forward are progressing.

Quartermaster BAILEY MYERS arrived yesterday from Fortress Monroe, bringing the secession flag which was captured by Col. DURYEE's "Red Devils," the Zouaves, at Hampton. The trophy was sent by Major-General BUTLER through Quartermaster MYERS to the Union Defence Committee, with a letter highly complimenting Col. DURYEE and his command, also acknowledging the prompt and substantial aid and comfort which he had received from the Committee, and expressing the hope that their able coöperation would continue to be afforded in the prosecution of the war. The flag is made of a coarse red and white flannel, with a blue field of the same material, the stars, eight in number, being made of white cloth; the ends are somewhat whipped out by the wind. It is at the Rooms of the Committee.

THE TURNER RIFLES AT TURTLE BAY—THEIR SACRIFICES AND WANTS.

The Twentieth Regiment, Col. MAX WEBER's German Turner Rifles, have consented, temporarily, to receive the muskets offered to them, under a stipulation that rifles will be sent to them as soon as they can be obtained. This is a very excellent regiment, composed of young men from 19 to 25, and having experienced and capable officers. They were organized in three days after the President's proclamation; on the 1st of May they were mustered into the State service, and on the 6th, into that of the Government. The day following, they went into quarters at Turtle Bay Brewery, where they have been living mostly at their own expense, receiving only their rations from the State. During these five weeks, while daily expecting to be called into service, they have expended all their private means, and most of them are now without money enough to buy a glass of lager. This is particularly hard for the men to bear, many of whom, and particularly the officers, having resigned a lucrative business to serve their adopted country. They are greatly in need of many things, such as India-rubber covers, trunks, thread and needles, and above all, some ready money—say from $1,000 to $2,000, to purchase little necessary articles before departing for the war. They expect to go away on Friday or Saturday. Who will aid these worthy men?

COL. HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.

The contemplated departure of this regiment did not take place yesterday, owing to the non-arrival of the necessary camp equipments. Col. HAWKINS persists in his praiseworthy determination to have his men thoroughly armed and equipped before leaving for the scene of action. He expects to be able to leave to-day, unless he is disappointed, (of which there is no probability.) The regiment will leave the quarters this morning, and reach the City, at the foot of Fortieth-street, at 11 o'clock. They will march down Fifth-avenue, to the residence of Mrs. ALMON W. GRISWOLD, No. 371 Fifth-avenue, where they will be presented with a splendid American flag, elegantly mounted. The regiment will then march to the residence of W. B. MOFFATT, Esq., No. 124 Fifth-avenue, where they will draw up in regimental line about 1 o'clock. They will then be presented with a regimental banner, the gift of Mrs. WM. B. MOFFATT, who has succeeded in procuring one of the most splendid articles of the kind yet presented to any of the New-York Regiments. It measures six feet by eight, and is made of double scarlet silk, elegant as well as heavy. The fringe is of gold, and the massive tassels are gold bullion. On the face of the banner are the words, "Ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers;" and on the solid silver spear head with which the lance is tipped, "Ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. R. C. HAWKINS." The staff is of lance-wood, of exquisitely fine grain and color, and, though flexible, strong as a rod of steel. The entire finish is at the same time compatible with service, and reflects great credit upon the taste of the fair donor, whose name is inscribed on a silver plate which adorns the staff. The regiment will leave for Fort Monroe this afternoon on the steamer *Marion*.

STEAMER R. R. CUYLER AND HER OFFICERS.

The following has been handed to us as a corrected list of the officers of the blockading steamer *R. R. Cuyler*, which is now completed, and ready to leave this port for some Southern station: Francis B. Ellison, Commander; J. Van Ness Phillips, First Lieutenant; James Parker, Second Lieutenant; —— Holt, Paymaster; W. Argyle Watson, Acting Surgeon; Frederick Crocker, Sailing Master; Jas. P. Adams, Midshipman; W. Ross Bridgeman, Midshipman; Ellsia M. Staats, First Engineer; G. H. Clark, Second Engineer; Wm. Campbell, Third Engineer.

The Surgeon, Dr. W. A. WATSON, was presented, before the departure of the vessel, with a splendid set of instruments, the gift of several wealthy citizens of New-York.

The *R. R. Cuyler* is in excellent order, and will doubtless do efficient service in the Gulf, whither she is bound.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

The camp of Gen. SICKLES' Excelsior Brigade at Fort Tompkins, S. I., opposite the Narrows, is located in just about the pleasantest spot which the vicinity of the City offers. During the ten days since the formation of the encampment, about 2,400 men have been sent down from the City, and under direction of Col. TAYLOR the entire force is receiving instruction in marching and facing, in both of which movements they already exhibit considerable proficiency. The average daily increase to the force is about 200, and it has already become necessary to extend the camp lines and erect tents, as the space within the Fort is too limited to accommodate any more. As yet, only 700 of the brigade are uniformed and equipped for service, but in the course of a few weeks it is hoped the entire ten thousand will be ready to march.

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES—SIXTH REGIMENT.

Hope deferred is said to make the heart sick, and although, as everybody knows, Col. WILSON and his command repeatedly have had their wishes disregarded and their expectations unrealized, with reference to entering active service, the old adage in their case has not been fully verified. They have borne themselves bravely under disappointment; but yesterday the Regiment was made joyous and glad by the receipt of the long expected overcoats furnished by the State. Arms have also been provided for the entire command, and, notwithstanding the fact that the muskets are not of the most improved pattern, such as the corps had expected to receive, they were willingly accepted, and every man in the Regiment is now eager and ready to leave for the scene of action. All the officers and privates absent on furlough were yesterday ordered to report for duty in anticipation of the departure of the Regiment either to-day or to-morrow. Those who failed to obey the order are to be branded as deserters and treated accordingly.

COMPLAINTS OF THE SECOND REGIMENT.

Mr. JOSEPH BYRNE, an officer in the Second Regiment, Col. TOMPKINS, writes, saying that he has tendered his resignation as an officer of the regiment, and giving his view of the cause of the trouble among its members. He says the regiment left here not only without orders, but in disobedience of orders. The men experienced but little, if any real suffering. In that respect they were more fortunate than many others. In consequence of having gone without orders, they were in Washington several days before they were recognized, there was a want of discipline, and he says there were complaints that the money that had been contributed for the benefit of the regiment was not accounted for. These, he states, were among the most prominent causes which led to the refusal of so many to take the oath. Most of those who refused to take the oath have since joined other regiments for the war, so that the number here now who are not enlisted is small.

THE DEKALB REGIMENT.

The DeKalb Regiment, quartered at Yorkville, is full and with the exception of some light articles, are ready to go when called. They expect to be ordered away by Saturday, and all are anxious to be on the move. They are in an excellent state of discipline, and will give a good account of themselves.

PRESENTATION TO LIEUT. SINCLAIR.

Second Lieut. JAS. B. SINCLAIR, Company E, Seventy-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., late Captain of the Talmage Musketeers, was the recipient of a very handsome Starr's Self-cocking Revolver, presented by his friends and shopmates, on Friday, the 31st inst., at Palace Garden.

THANKS TO THE PUPILS OF THE BLIND ASYLUM.

The Ladies Army Association tender their thanks to the Pupils of the Blind Asylum for the boxes of lint, bandages, &c., presented to Mrs. OSCAR COLES for the Society.

ASTOR LIBRARY. E. E. CHESTER, Sec.

THE NEED OF CAVALRY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article in Saturday's issue, "Cavalry Wanted," deserves a deep consideration by all interested in the present critical state of affairs. It is the opinion of many European officers of the highest military experience, with whom I conferred, that there is a lamentable deficiency in this important *arm* of the service. It is, therefore, to be hoped that every encouragement will be given to those who are willing, and, from experience, are able to organize cavalry and light artillery corps.

I am informed that an experienced and distinguished officer, late of the East India service, with others of military education and practical knowledge, are now organizing a "*Free Corps*" of mounted rifles, styled the "Lincoln Greens," comprising a detachment of mounted rifled artillery, calculated for the effective use of the Hotchkiss shot and shell—and I understand that an appeal will, in a few days, be made to the *patriotism* of the citizens of New York to aid this corps in procuring the necessary equipments for immediate service.

Upwards of three hundred are already enrolled, and numerous offers have been received from others who are anxious to join the corps, and in many instances to furnish their own horses.

Too much praise cannot be given to the spirit that has actuated the formation and organization of the many fine regiments of *foot* that have left this City; but if ever there was a move in the right direction, this is the one. HOUR OF NEED.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

TO THE TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M. Now at Union Camp, Va., sent this morning, per Adams' Express: 410 Havelocks, donated by ladies of Rev. Mr. MUN's church, in East New-York; Rev. Mr. FARNON's, Rev. Mr. WELSH's churches; ladies of the Church of the Redeemer, in Brooklyn, (who also furnished 80 garments, 36 pairs of socks and 4 dozen of handkerchiefs, sent together with the above number of Havelocks,) and some personal friends of the subscriber. Ladies who have not yet sent in their number of Havelocks, will please do so to-morrow, as another parcel will be dispatched on Wednesday morning. EDW. WIEBE,

MONDAY, June 3, 1861. Hunter-st., near Gates-av.

FLAG-RAISING AT BROOKVILLE.

A large number of people assembled in front of District School No. 21, town of Oyster Bay, on Saturday evening, June 1, at 6½ o'clock, to witness the raising of the national flag. The exercises commenced with singing the "Red, White and Blue." The Stars and Stripes were then unfurled to the breeze by three school Misses, amid repeated cheers. An appropriate address was delivered by Rev. Mr. LOWE, Pastor of Brookville Church; after which the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by the ladies. The flag was obtained through the combined efforts of the children of the District.

THE MISSOURI VOLUNTEER FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$11,590	Cash	5
D. T. Younge	10	Edward Rorke	5
Rice Lockwood & Son	25	J. Russell & Co.	25
Meissner, Ackerman & Co	25	Lawson, Goodnow & Co.	25
Gustave Voight	25	James M. Shaw	25
Jacob Harsen	25	H. P. S. & Co	5
J. H. Cocks	25	Furnald & Weed	10
Walsh, Coulter & Co.	25	Saml Wilde & Sons	10
Brown Brothers & Co.	25	J. S. S. & Co	5
Ball, Black & Co.	25	Fellows, Hoffman & Co	10
W. J. Syame & Bro.	20	A. Dougherty	10
Melvin & Brother	5	Cash, M. M.	10
Cash	3	S. & E.	20
J. M. Fiske	25	Old Stockbridge, Mass	30
John Caswell & Co.	100	J. H. B.	10
D. & A. Kingsland	50	K. K.	5
Cash	1	M. Lienau & Co.	25
Haviland Bros. & Co	50	Friends of the gallant Union Men of Missouri, by the hands of James McKaye	1,000
J. V. & Co	50	Cash	15
Kittell & Kitingenberg	25	J. W. Kendall	25
Davis, Collamore & Co	50	One of Missouri's Truest Friends	25
Cash	5	Another of Missouri's Truest Friends	25
Cash	5	W. S. Clerke	60
Wilson & Braine	25	Jacob T Gilford, M. D.	50
B. & G.	10	Thos Buchanan Gilford	25
Campbell & Fitzpatrick	10	N. Ludlam	25
Robert Haydock	20	Robt. Carter & Bro.	10
C. P. & B.	5	Spofford, Tileston & Co	50
W. & K.	5	Cash	10
Lawton & White	20	Cash	25
John G. A. Vagt	10	Russell & Ewen Manufacturing Co.	25
Chas. C. Colgate	25		
Wm. Churchill, Jr.	12		
Windle & Co	10		
Chas Zinn & Co	10		
C. H.	25		
Z. & L.	10		
Daniel Titus	5		
I. F. Tyren	5		
H. G. Evans	5	Total	$14 235

The Committee appointed to raise money for the Missouri Volunteers having succeeded, through the prompt response of a generous public, in raising a liberal amount, beg leave to return their thanks to the donors, and to say that a statement will be published this week of the distribution made of the funds received. Further contributions of money or clothing can be made to us, or direct to Messrs. FILLEY, FOX & COSTIE (St. Louis Aid Committee), No. 133 Main street, St. Louis. Mo.

ISAAC SHERMAN, Treasurer, 1 Hanover-sq.
SIGISMUND KAUFMANN, No. 39 Nassau-st.
GEO. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-street.

NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861.

NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

The following is the list of the Volunteer Regiments complete, with the date of their acceptance, and of their muster into the United States, so far as yet received:

No. of Regt.	Commanded by	Accepted by State.	Mustered into U. S. service.
1st	Col. W. H. Allen	April 23	April 23
2d	Col. J. B. Carr	April 24	May 14
3d	Col. Fred'k Townsend	May 7	
4th	Col. A. W. Taylor	April 25	May 2
5th	Col. A. Duryea	April 25	May 14
6th	Col. Wm. Wilson	April 25	May 25
7th	Col. John E. Bendix	April 26	April 23
8th	Col. Louis Blenker	May 13	April 23
9th	Col. Rush C. Hawkins	May 13	May 4
10th	Col. W. W. McChesney	May 16	May 7
11th	Col. E. E. Ellsworth	April 20	May 2
12th	Col. E. L. Walrath	May 8	May 13
13th	Col. Isaac F. Quimby	May 8	May 14
14th	Col. James McQuade	May 8	May 17
15th	Col. J. McL. Murphy	May 9	
16th	Col. Thos. A. Davies	May 9	May 15
17th	Col. H. S. Lansing	May 14	
18th	Col. Wm. A. Jackson	May 13	May 17
19th	Col. J. S. Clark	May 17	May 22
20th	Col. Max Weber	May 11	May 8
21st	Col. Wm. F. Rogers	May 13	May 20
22d	Col. Walter Phelps, Jr.	May 14	
23d	Col. A. C. H. [illegible]	May 16	
24th	Col. Timothy Sullivan	May 17	
25th	Col. James E. Kerrigan	May 11	
26th	Col. Wm. H. Christian	May 17	May 21
27th	Col. Henry W. Slocum	May 21	
28th	Col. Dudley Donnelly	May 18	May 22
29th	Col. A. Von Steinwehr	May 11	
30th	Col. Edward Frisby	May 22	
31st	Col. Calvin E. Pratt	May 21	
32d	Col. R. Matheson	May 52	
33d	Col. R. F. Taylor	May 22	
34th	Col. Wm. La Duc	May 4	
35th	Col. Wm. C. Brown	May 25	
36th	Col. Charles H. Innis	May 25	
37th	Col. John H. McCunn	May 25	
38th	Col. J. H. Hobart Ward	May 25	

FROM CAIRO

The Cairo correspondent of the St. Louis *Bulletin* writes under date of May 28:

"There has been some little excitement and interest on the levee to-day, occasioned by the arrival, by the *Cheney* at an early hour this morning, of some four hundred German emigrants from New-Orleans. They are a part of the large number reported coming up on the *Ferd. Kennett*, and as the boat was stopped at Memphis, they were obliged to take the cars from that city. As they are going north they were somewhat puzzled after reaching this place as to the mode of further prosecuting their journey. They were soon relieved from this dilemma, however, by the proposition of our energetic fellow-townsman, J. P. MAGUIRE, to the effect that he would charter a steamer for the purpose of taking them to St. Louis. Consequently the steamboat *Evansville* was brought down to the wharf boat, and the Teutonic group are now busily engaged in getting themselves and effects aboard. The boat leaves in about an hour.

You have undoubtedly heard ere this of the seizure of the steamer *Louisville*, at Memphis, on Saturday night last. From a passenger who arrived here yesterday I learned the following particulars: Immediately upon the arrival of the boat, the freight, of which she had a large quantity, was seized and carried off the boat, and the Captain told to tie up the boat. He protested violently against the proceedings, and showed a determination to take his boat out, whereupon a company of artillery were ordered to the levee, and ordered to fire if the attempt to leave was made.

The tow boats *Grampus* and *Mohawk*, returning to Pittsburgh from New-Orleans, were also seized about the same time. The captain of the former showed signs of resistance, but, as a matter of course, was of no avail.

The Tennessee troops are concentrating in large numbers at Union City, ten miles below the State line in Tennessee. There are now from two to three thousand men in camp there. The larger portion of those stationed at Jackson have been sent to Union City."

THE BORDER STATE CONVENTION.

In the Border State Convention, now in session at Frankfort, Ky., on May 31, Mr. WICKLIFFE stated that in examining the act under which the Convention was authorized, there were two or three subjects which had suggested themselves as worthy of consideration, and he therefore moved that the Committee on Resolutions be instructed to inquire into and report upon the following questions:

1. Has the Administration of the United States Government the right and power under the Constitution to acknowledge the separate independence of the seceded States?

2. Has the Administration of said Government, without the consent of Congress, the right to cede and surrender the military forts and naval stations of the United States to any State or States, whether such States have seceded or remain in the Union under the obligations of the Constitution of the United States?

3. If such powers do not, in the opinion of the Committee, exist, then to report in what manner, in their opinion, it may be practicable peacefully to settle the controversy and issues now existing between the United States and the seceded States.

4. Would a National Convention, elected by the people of all the States under the authority of Congress for that purpose, be competent to settle the controversy and acknowledge the independence of such seceded States?

These were received and submitted to the Committee on Resolutions under the rules, without debate. At the request of Mr. CRITTENDEN, his place on the Committee was filled by the substitution of Mr. BRISTOW.

ANOTHER WOUNDED SOLDIER.

The Boston *Journal*, of June 3, says: "WILLIAM G. BUTTERFIELD, of Stoneham, a private in Company L of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, which was commanded by Capt DIKE, arrived in the city this morning. Mr. BUTTERFIELD was wounded by a ball through the leg in the memorable passage through Baltimore He managed, with the aid of his comrades, to go with his company to Washington, and is now able to walk about, though the wound has not healed. He was ordered home by the Surgeon of the regiment.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD states that when Col. JONES gave him his discharge, he asked him if he had any money, to which a negative reply was returned Col. JONES coolly dismissed him, with the remark that "that would be apt to be a hindrance to his getting home!" Subsequently some of the officers of the regiment applied to Col. JONES for means to send BUTTERFIELD home but he said he "would have nothing to do about it—he had business of more importance on his mind." It was for this and other causes of complaint (to which allusion was made in Dr. HOWE's report) that Col. Jones was burnt in effigy at the Relay Station, as has already been stated.

Fortunately young BUTTERFIELD found friends among the noble Seventh Regiment of New-York, with which regiment he returned to that City. They made up a purse to pay his fare from New-York to Boston, but the President of the New-Haven Railroad, on being informed of the facts, declined to take the money, and gave him a free pass to Boston. He feels very grateful for these kindnesses, and desires us to express his heartfelt thanks to the President of the road and to Company No. 6 of the New-York Seventh Regiment."

A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In consideration of the great lack of arms here and now, I would suggest that our Seventh Regiment transfer its 1,000 or 1,200 muskets, &c., to some of our troops who, otherwise, will be sent *to battle unarmed*. SUBSCRIBER.

THE FLAG-STAFF OF SUMTER.

The New-Orleans papers publish the following note from Gen. BEAUREGARD, which accompanied a piece of the flag-staff of Fort Sumter, which he presents as a memorial of the capture of that fortress to the battalion of Orleans Guards, of which Gen. BEAUREGARD is a member:

HEAD-QUARTERS PROVISIONAL ARMY C. S.,
CHARLESTON, S C., May 22, 1861.

DEAR MAJOR: I send you, through Mr. T. K. WHARTON, a piece of the flag staff of Fort Sumter which was struck nine times by the balls and shells of our batteries, and finally came down with the flag attached to it. The piece sent you is intended as the staff of your battalion colors, and I have no doubt that when thus honored, and under the protection of our gallant comrades, it will meet with better success.

With the assurances of my high consideration, I remain, dear Major, yours very truly,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Major NUMA AUGUSTIN, Commanding Orleans Battalion, New Orleans.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FALSE FRIENDS—AN UNFORTUNATE COUNTRYMAN.—On Thursday night last, Mr. PETER ODELL, of Westchester County, chanced to enter a billiard-saloon in Second-avenue, where he played and drank a while with two youths named JOHN MONROE and CHARLES W. BANCROFT, both of whom were strangers to him. At 2 o'clock A. M., he departed for his lodgings, accompanied by the young men, who volunteered their escort, although ODELL had seen enough to induce a desire to rid himself of them. At the corner of the avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, they turned upon the countryman, beat him, wrenched away his watch, took his money and fled. As soon as possible ODELL made his way to the Police station and gave a description of the robbers, who were arrested on Monday night. Having been fully identified by the complainant, Justice CONNOLLY held them for trial.

SUICIDE OF A POOR GERMAN.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest at No. 4 Extra-place, First street, upon the body of WILLIAM REXER, a German, 16 years of age, who poisoned himself with laudanum. Deceased lived alone, and for a week or two past had been sadly depressed in consequence of his inability to obtain work at his trade of cutlery, and his poverty-stricken circumstances. For some days his acquaintances saw nothing of him, and finally apprehending misfortune had befallen him, his house was visited. The door was locked from the inside, and a policeman was prevailed upon to force an entrance. The poor man was then found dead upon the floor, and his body was shockingly decomposed. Dr. BOUTON examined the remains, and discovered abundant traces of arsenic in the stomach. The wife and family of deceased reside in Germany.

SWINDLED BY MOCK AUCTIONEERS.—Mr. ROYAL S. JORDAN, a novitiate in City ways, purchased a brass watch for $20, a day or two since, at the swindling establishment, No. 1 Park-row. After the bargain had been consummated, Mr. JORDAN was accosted by two of the professional "bidders," who informed him that he made a poor speculation, advised him to "put up" his watch and come with them to get a better on easier terms. He consented, and having been conducted to various other mock-auction places, finally purchased another brass watch, and discovered that his day's experience had cost him $63. Failing to get his money from the harpies he charged them with conspiracy to defraud, laying his complaint before Justice KELLY. Yesterday Officer ELY, of the Tombs Police Court, arrested HENRY CURTIS, the auctioneer, who was held to bail for trial at Special Sessions. The other men are not yet in custody.

CHARGED WITH MAKING FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.—Mr. JACOB EPPING, of No. 4 Carroll-place, Brooklyn, yesterday caused the arrest of a man named HENRY GOLDSMITH, on a charge of having defrauded him last August of two rosewood bedsteads, by means of an untrue story. It seems that the brother of the accused had been looking at the bedsteads, with a view of purchasing, and a day or two afterwards the prisoner appeared, stating that he had been sent for them. His brother, however, had not authorized him to receive them. GOLDSMITH then left the City, and returned only a short time ago. Justice KELLY committed him for examination.

THEFT OF SPECIE—A DARING RASCAL.—Yesterday morning, Mr. LINUS STEVENS, a mason, residing at No. 23 Perry-street, obtained $200 in specie at the Bull's Head Bank for the purpose of paying his employes, and placing it in his wagon, stepped into an adjoining store. He had scarcely turned his back, when a young Irishman named JOHN KEHOE stole the money and ran. He was pursued, and during his flight the money was thrown away, but Mr STEVENS recovered the whole of it. KEHOE was arrested by a citizen, and Justice CONNOLLY committed him for the larceny.

Board of Supervisors.

THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S CLERKS ASK FOR AN INCREASE OF SALARY—THE COMPTROLLER NOT TO PAY THE CITY JUDGE'S RENT BILL—REDUCTION OF THE HARLEM BRIDGE EXPENSES.

This board held a regular meeting yesterday.

Supervisor BLUNT offered a resolution that the Commissioners for building the new Harlem Bridge, be instructed to report how far the work is progressed, the cost of the work, exclusive of the salaries of officers, the amount paid for salaries since the officers were appointed, the kind of materials used for the work, and whether all the materials used or to be used, for which certificates have been given, have been delivered. Adopted.

A communication was received from the District-Attorney asking for the increase of the salaries of two clerks employed in his office—one from $1,000 to $1,200 and the other from $600 to $1,200. Referred to Committee on Salaries.

A *mandamus* was received from the Supreme Court commanding the Board to give reason why action should not be taken against them to recover the sum of $700 for advertisements inserted in the *Daily News*. Referred to the Committee on Printing, with power.

A resolution authorizing the Comptroller not to pay, after the 1st of July, 1861, any sum of money for the rent of offices for the use of the City Judge, was referred, with power.

A communication was received from the Harlem Bridge Commissioners, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, stating that certain changes and reductions had been made, and exhibited the following table:

One Superintendent, whose annual salary was	$2,000
One Assistant Engineer, whose annual salary was	1,200
One Master-Rigger, whose annual salary was	1,092
Total	$4,292

In addition to the reduction made by abolishing the above named officers, the following reductions have been made of the salaries of those now employed:

The salary of the Chief-Engineer has been reduced	$2,500
The salary of the First-Assistant Engineer has been reduced	1,000
The salary of the Second-Assistant-Engineer has been reduced	1,200
The salary of the Superintendent has been reduced	500
The salaries of the Receiver and Property Clerk have been reduced	300
Total	$5 500

Those now employed on the work, exclusive of laborers, are as follows:

Chief Engineer, at a salary of	$3,500
First Assistant-Engineer at a salary of	2 000
Second Assistant Engineer at a salary of	1,200
Superintendent at a salary of	1 500
Receiving and Property Clerk at a salary of	1 200

This force of officers, with one to keep the accounts, it is believed, will be sufficient to prosecute the work, and as soon as it can be put in a state to dispense with others, it will be done. At present the work consists chiefly of sinking cylinders—a portion of the work not included in the contracts. The communication was ordered to be printed.

The Board then adjourned for one week.

The Death of Senator Douglas.

HOW THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS RECEIVED IN ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 3.

In token of respect to the memory of Senator DOUGLAS, the Boards of Trade and Courts adjourned at an early hour. All the flags in the city were at half-mast, and prominent buildings were draped in mourning. The remains of the illustrious Senator will lay in state at Bryan Hall from to-morrow noon until Wednesday evening, when, if the present arrangements are carried out, they will be taken to Washington for interment.

At a meeting held in Springfield this afternoon, attended by the State, Congressional, Senatorial and Municipal dignitaries, a Committee was appointed to go to Chicago for the purpose of protesting against the removal of Senator DOUGLAS' remains from the State. The Committee will arrive to-morrow morning.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 4.

At a meeting of various Committees, consisting of the State and Municipal authorities and others, held this morning, a Committee was appointed to present to the family of Judge DOUGLAS the unanimous request of the people of Illinois that his remains should be permitted to remain in this State for interment.

Col. RICHARDSON, as the organ of this Committee, performed the delicate duty of communicating to the family the wishes of the Committee; and at a general meeting here, J. D. CATON, Esq., reported that an affecting interview had taken place between Col. RICHARDSON and Mrs. DOUGLAS, the result of which was, that in due appreciation of the spontaneous expression of the wishes of the people of Illinois that the remains of the illustrious dead should be interred in this State, that she yielded with pain, but not with reluctance.

It is the desire of Mrs. DOUGLAS that his remains be interred at Cottage Grove, near the Lake Shore, so that she may be enabled to reside in the immediate vicinity. No more appropriate place could be selected. There is already a monument there, erected by himself, of enduring honor, in the magnificent institution of learning built by his liberality.

The report of Mr. CATON was accepted, and a meeting was immediately held to make the necessary arrangements for the funeral, which will probably take place on Friday.

IN NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 3.

The flags of the city were displayed at half-mast and draped in mourning to-day, in respect to the memory of Senator DOUGLAS.

At Erie, Penn., minute guns were fired, with other demonstrations of respect for the deceased.

IN NEW-ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 4.

The death of Senator DOUGLAS causes a profound feeling of sorrow throughout New-England. In many cities and towns the flags are at half-mast, and other demonstrations of respect to his memory exhibited.

IN CONNECTICUT.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Tuesday, June 4.

The death of Judge DOUGLAS was received in this city with the deepest grief. The bells of all the churches were tolled and flags displayed at half mast.

From Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 3.

The steamer *General Miramon*, from Havana on the 28th of May, was permitted to enter Mobile harbor.

Business at Havana was very dull.

United States vessels were at a discount in the freight market.

The Spanish troops were beginning to return from San Domingo.

Some old Spanish houses had suspended payment.

Exchange on London was 4½@5 per cent premium, and on New-York 2½@4 per cent. discount.

Fire near Oswego.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, June 4.

A fire last night destroyed the dwelling of L. A. COLE, near the City; loss, $4,000. The house and furniture are insured for $3,500, in the Northwestern office.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday June 4—1 P. M.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; sales 2,000 bushels, at 90c. for No. 2 Spring; 96c. for No. 1 do.; and 97c. for Sheboygan Spring. CORN dull; sales 5,000 bushels out of condition, at 32c. CANAL FREIGHTS lower and dull; 11¾c. on Corn. 12¾c on Wheat to New-York. *Imports*—10 000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 30 000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*, 300 bbls. Flour, 101,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 4.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT steady and unchanged. CORN dull; sales at 55c. WHISKY dull at 16½c.@17c.

MARRIED.

SOUTHARD—WELLS.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 4, at St Peter's Church, 20th-st., by Rev. Dr. Beach, CHARLES F. SOUTHARD to EMMA WELLS of this city.

DEALEY—BAWLEY.—In this City on Monday, June 3, at the Memorial Church, by Rev. E. R. T. Cook, A. SIDNEY DEALEY to MATTIE J., youngest daughter of the late Samuel W. Bawley, both of this City.

ANDERSON—WILKINS.—On Monday evening, April 29, by Rev. R. W. Clark, SOVEREIGN J. ANDERSON, of Brooklyn to Miss MARY A., youngest daughter of James M. Wilkins, Esq., of this City.

SMITH—SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening May 29, by Rev. C. D. Foss, Mr. JOHN S. SMITH to ANNIE E. SMITH, of Brooklyn.

LYON—PERBINE.—In Newark, N. J., on Tuesday June 4, at Trinity Church, by Rev. R. W. Harris, D. D., of Astoria, SYLVANUS LYON, of New-York, to ADELE C. PERBINE, daughter of John Perbine.

DIED.

PARSONS.—In this City, after a short illness, on the afternoon of Sunday, June 2, aged 1 year, 9 months and 6 days, CATHARINE MCILVAINE, only daughter; and on the morning of June 4, aged 3 years and 9 months, EDWARD LAMB, only son of John Edward and Mary Dumesnil Parsons.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of their parents, No. 68 West 35th-st., on Wednesday, June 5, at 10½ o'clock A. M., whence their remains will be taken to Rye for interment. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

SMITH.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, of scarlet fever, NETTIE FLORENCE, daughter of David M. and Antoinette H. Smith, in the 6th year of her age.

Funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her parents' residence, East 92d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

KELLOGG.—On Saturday, May 11, of convulsions, at the house of her uncle, Samuel M. Blatchford, MAGGIE ELOISE, youngest daughter of S. Wilson Kellogg, M. D., Surgeon U. S. Navy.

RIDER.—In Jamaica, L. I., on Monday, June 3, Miss A. JENNIE RIDER, youngest daughter of Gilbert Rider, Esq., aged 23 years and 2 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) June 5, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father.

HADFIELD.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, June 4, MARY, wife of John W. Hadfield, aged 51 years, 5 months and 4 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral from her late residence, East Williamsburgh, L. I., on Thursday, June 6, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHITE.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., on Tuesday, May 28, of diphtheria, JOSEPH, eldest son of Joseph and Mary E. White.

FOWLER.—At Nassau, N. P., on Monday, May 13, where he had gone for his health, JACOB V. B. FOWLER, of Newburgh, N. Y., aged 44 years.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 4.—*In steamship Borussia, from Hamburg*—P. E. Moller and wife, Miss Anderson, Sophie von Smeden, Mary Tang, R. Walcke, Ed. Lampe, Betty Riesneim, John Buchanan, J. K. Buchanan, B. J. Brodersen, W. Jacoby, Emil Voss, C. Andrews, E. Florance, J. Alston, Carl Burj eger and wife, H. Beyer, L. Heim, F. Prey, J. Gunds, Louise Hausmann, Wilh. Sauiter, Egert Ladeboff, Wilh. Koller, H. K. Nehrich, Jac. Schophoff, Margtha Hirt, Otto Lange, A. E. Siemsen, L. F. Winkens, H. Loewenstein, wife and children, Rosalie Loewenstein, Louis Marcus, Ph. Hirsch, Rud. Georgi, A. Pfeiffer, H. R. Kirsten, Fritz von Zenitz, M. Schops, A. Dobrowolski, C. Armberg, Therese Freyding and child, Thomas Smith and wife, Carl von Sautter, Christine Fleschen, Gust. Jenke, P. C. Spengler, wife and child, Adelheid Webner, Dr. Carl Storck, Max von Bonin, and several hundred in the steerage.

JUNE 4.—*In steamship Prince Albert, from Galway*—Thomas Chapman, Wm. Robinson, Mrs. Jane Dawson, Miss Margaret Jaffers, Master James Jaffers, J. F. Ramsdale.

In schr. Lydia A. May, from Cardenas—S. H. McLaurin, By. Cheeney, Jos. Whitford, Wm. Barber.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.. 4 29 | Sun sets...... 7 27 | Moon rises.. 2 13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 5 20 | Gov. Island.. 6 09 | Hell Gate... 7 31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, June 4.

Cleared.

Steamships New-York, Hunter, Philadelphia, James Hand; State of Georgia, Garvin, Fort Monroe, ——; Bienville, Rathbone, Havana, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Ship Centurion, Zerega, Antwerp, Zerega & Co.

Barks Brace (Ital.) Saltom, Genoa, J. S. Spinney; B. Hallett, Little, Philadelphia, ——; E. Leavitt, Hallett, Archangel, ——; Orphan, Smith, Dublin, ——; Star King, Holden, Montevideo, L. Nickerson; J. Benson, Johnson, Pence, ——.

Brigs Chesapeake, Evans, Washington, Del., Metcalf & Duncan; O. C. Clary, Philbrook, Gardner, Me., Metcalf & Duncan; Independence, Sinclair, St. John, P. I. Nevius & Son; W. J. Treat, Park, Portland, R. P. Buck & Co.; Scotland, Turner, Barbadoes, E. T. Smith; C. W. Coggins, Coggins, Ellsworth, C. & E. J. Peters.

Schooners J. Ammack, Pearce, Fort Monroe, McCready, Mott & Co.; S. Cullen, Cullen, Fort Monroe, McCready, Mott & Co.; Blanch, Delap, St. Pierre, D. R. De Wolff; H. Payson, Crowell, Boston, A. Havens; Gertrude, Fitch, Norwich, master; Czar, Hammond, Cadiz, Baker & Dayton; Zoe, Potter, Bristol, master; Romp, (Br.,) Swain, Battle Harbor, J. S. Dealey; Commerce, Cox, Baltimore, master; Matilda, West, Essex, J. & N. Smith & Co.; A. Treat, Bowdin, Elizabethport, ——; Mary Ann, Fors, Boston, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Borussia, Trautmann, Hamburg May 19, and Southampton 21st, at 5:30 P. M., with mdse. and 385 passengers. May 19, saw steamship Bavaria in the Elbe. 20th, off Galloper Light-ship, saw bark Elise, No. 487. 23d, lat. 49 40, lon. 64, saw Ham. brig Wilhelme; same day, ship Arctic, Br. barks Sydenham, Henry and William, ships Adelaide, Bell, Far West, all bound E. 24th, lat. 49 22, lon. 18 20, ship Westmoreland, bound E.; 25th, lat. 49 20, lon. 20 55, a steamship, showing 31 pendant 6; 91; 26th, lat. 48 40, lon. 26, at 7:30 P. M., steamship Hammonia. May 20, lat. 46, lon. 46 to 48 passed several large icebergs. Has had westerly winds during the passage.

Steamship Prince Albert, (Br.,) Leitch, Galway May 21, via St. Johns, N. F., June 1, with mdse. and 248 steerage passengers to Howland & Aspinwall.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Tacony, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Artisan, Chase, Baltimore, with mdse. to W. Dalzell.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Ship Alliance, (Br., of Liverpool,) De Forest, Newport, Wales, via Charleston Bar, 43 ds., with iron and coal to Fretholm, Bros. & Co.

Ship Southerner, (of Freeport, Me.,) Soule, Liverpool April 28, with coal to Nesmith & Sons. In lon. 50, lat. 42, saw several icebergs.

Ship John Tucker, (of Boston,) Taylor, Liverpool 37 ds., with coal to master.

Ship Imperatrice Elisabeth, (Aus.,) Palcurich, Aron, French Africa, 31 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Florida, (of Philadelphia) Munday, Messina April 9, passed Gibraltar 19th, with fruit, &c., to John R. Dow. Has had light variable winds the entire passage.

Bark Beaver, (Br.,) Utley, Boston 5 ds., in ballast, to master. Will load for Rotterdam.

Brig Union, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 7 ds., with plaster to A. Smithers.

Brig Ada, (Br., of Walton, N. S.,) Greenough, Havana 16 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Tarquin, Lord, Surry 15 ds., with spars to master. 21 inst., Old Field Point bearing S. E., came in collision with schr. Medora, of Rockland, Rhodes, hence for Portland, corn laden, causing her to sink in a short time; took off the captain and crew, and brought them to this City. The Tarquin lost jib boom, bob stay, cutwater, head, &c. It was very thick at the time.

Schr. Hannah M. Johnson, (prize, of New-Orleans,) Capt. John C. Wells, prize master, to C. E. Webster, New-Orleans, with cotton, hides, &c., to J. & N. Smith & Co. Was seized southward of Cape Lookout by U. S. brig Perry, on suspicion. 22d ult., lat. 34 15, lon. 73 50, spoke schr. Relief, of and for Philadelphia, from Galveston. 4th inst. 10 miles S. of the Light-ship on 8 fathom Bank, saw bark Gem, bound [illegible].

Schr. Lydia A. May, (of Philadelphia,) Baker, Cardenas 15 ds., with sugar to master. In lat. 34 15, lon. 75, was run into by a U. S. Steamer; [illegible]; could not ascertain her name.

Schr. Edward [illegible], Mayaguez, P. R., May 18, with molasses to [illegible] & Co.

Schr. North Carolina, Bunting, St. Mary's River, Md., 4 ds., with wood.

Schr. New Delight, Scofield, Elizabethport, for Ackley's Point.

Schr. Silas Wright, Seymour, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Lucy White, (of Rockland,) Arey, Lingan, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to M. Briggs & Co.

Schr. Adele Felecia, Cartwright, Elizabethport, with coal, for Fall River.

Schr. Margaret Ann, Harwood, Elizabethport, with coal for Red Bank.

Schr. Ann, Wallace, Elizabethport, with coal, for Salem.

Schr. Cornelia, Mackey, Elizabethport, with coal, for Fall River.

Schr. Hudson, Roth, Elizabethport, for Allen's Point.

Schr. Orvetta, Sammis, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Empire, Carr, Warren, in ballast.

Schr. Electric, Lord, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Zicova, Murch, Chesapeake, for Boston.

Sloop R. H. Green, Hudson, Port Ewen, for Providence.

Sloop L. M. Compton, Deputy, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Haven.

WIND—During the day from N. W. to S., and light.

Sailed.

June 3—Steamship James Adger, for Fort Monroe with troops. Ships Dorcas Prince, London; Rebecca, Glasgow. Brig Nemesis, (Aus.) for Cork or Falmouth.

June 4—Steamships Bienville, Havana; Alabama, Fort Monroe with troops. Ships Cyclone and Carrie Drive, San Francisco; Cornelius Grinnell and Amazon, London. Barks Elizabeth J., Philadelphia; Warren, Havana; Geo Leslie, Aspinwall; Star King, Montevideo. Brigs Beaconda, Aspinwall; S. G. Adams, Cork; Jachen, Amboy; Reporter, Elizabethport; Matilda, (Br.,) Cork.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 4—Arr. ships Black Prince, London; Fear Not, Liverpool; Gulf Stream, Havre; Ophelia, Cadiz; brig P. M. Tucker, Rio Janeiro.

Miscellaneous.

HONOLULU, April 13.—Recent arrivals from the coast of California inform us that ship Speedwell, ashore in Scammon's Lagoon, and sold and abandoned by the master, has been got off, and will be brought here for more extensive repairs. Since the date of the foregoing she has arrived at this port, apparently in as good condition as the day she sailed from here. She has been sold since her arrival on terms not made public, but supposed to be at a rate not far from $11,000. By the arrival of the ship Tamerlane, we learn of the total loss of the whale ship Metacom, of New-Bedford, at the Navigator Group, some time in January. It is reported that about 600 bbls. of oil were saved, and no lives lost.

Spoken, &c.

Belvidere—ship, from Liverpool for Boston, May 4, lat. 49 lon. 22.

Gov. Langdon—ship, from Liverpool for Boston, May 20, lat. 45 30, lon. 39 10.

J. West—brig, from Boston for Demerara, May 21, no lat. lon. 55 30.

Robert—ship, from Liverpool for Sauganey, May 4, lat. 49, lon. 22.

Point—ship, bound E., May 12, lat. 45 20, lon. 37 28.

Foreign Ports.

At Mayaguez, P. R., May 19, barks Leland, Ross, for Boston in 10 ds.; Gazelle, Rhodes, for New-Haven in 3 ds.; brig Nuevitas, Nelson, do. do.; schr. J. H. Burnett, disch.

At Cardenas, May 23, bark America, for New-York next day; brig Mary E. Milliken, unc., and others.

[PER BORUSSIA.]

The Ida Lilly, from New-York to the Clyde is ashore at sull of Kinho, Islay, full of water. A steamer was sent to her.

GLASGOW, May 15.—The wreck of a vessel, of from 300 to 400 tons, apparently American built, was fallen in with, stern upwards, May 17, about 11 leagues N. N. W. from St. Ives Head.

[PER HIBERNIAN.]

Arrived from New-York—2d, Linnell, at Valencia; 17th, Revenue, at Havre; 19th, Atlantic, at Waterford; 21st, Wizard King and Plymouth Rock, at Deal; 22d, Jane Dagget and London, at do.; India, at Falmouth; 21st, Lycurgus and M. Pojero, at Gloucester; Sicanola, N. Despot, and Annie, at Queenstown; 23d, Julia, at do.; 21st, B. C. Grant and Old Hickory, at Liverpool; 22d, Star of the West, at do.; 23d, Thornton and American Union, at do.

Arrived from Boston—15th, Ethan Allen, at Cronstadt; 16th, Stranger, at Havre.

Arrived from New-Orleans—11th, William and Annie, at North Foreland; 18th, Elle, at Dungerness; Prince Oscar, at Eddystone; 16th, Transit, at Scilly; 17th, E. Allison, at Havre; 18th, Athens, at do.; Oliver Moses, at Start Point; 18th, Anne Eliza, Alexander and Mary, at Havre; 21st, George Washington, Adept, and Kenmore, at Liverpool; 23d, Frank Pierce, F. & J., Northern Chief, Simonds, Warbler, Ocean Queen, Rockland and Almira, at do.; Aurora, at Belfast.

Arrived from Mobile—17th, John Bunyan, at Havre; 22d, Tri Color, at Liverpool; 23d, Lucknow, Emerald Isle, and Stonehenth, at do.

Arrived from Savannah—16th, Dryden, at Cronstadt; 19th, Johannes, at Dover; 22d, Arab, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Baltimore—23d, Curitiba, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—23d, Lancaster, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—D. H. Watgen, from Liverpool.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

A CARD.

HEAD-QUARTERS ROBERT ANDERSON ZOUAVES,
CAMP SUMTER, UNION SQUARE,
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1861.

Reports calculated to injure the ROBERT ANDERSON ZOUAVES REGIMENT having gone forth, to the effect that the Regiment is to be disbanded; this is to assure all who are disposed to volunteer for the war, that this Regiment will never disband until so ordered to do by the General and State Government, and the Union Defence Committee, under the auspices of which latter body we have thus far progressed in our organization. Such reports are slanderous to the Committee of high toned, honorable gentlemen, known throughout the length and breadth of our land as the Union Defence Committee, whose especial mission it is to foster and protect the regiments formed at their instigation, which have been nursed into life and being by their encouragement and are now awaiting their orders to proceed to the seat of war.

The merchants and great capitalists comprised in the Union Defence Committee would not so far stultify themselves in the eyes of the world, nor would they render themselves infamous, by any act of perfidy towards the regiments which so promptly obeyed their order to appear for inspection on the 25th day of last month; most especially will they hesitate to treat with contempt the name we have so proudly placed upon our standard—a name that the Union loves to honor. The objects of reports reflecting so severely upon our own manliness and courage are well understood; and, fortified as we are the shafts of malice and envy will fall harmless at our feet. Could we allow ourselves to be set aside with that scorn which the act would imply, we should indeed deserve to be stigmatized as traitors to those noble men who have rallied around us—those brave volunteers whose blood is proffered for the protection of the homes and firesides of the honorable gentlemen into whose hands the regiment has placed itself, and at whose cry of alarm our citizen-soldiery so gallantly sprang forth, and only asked to be uniformed and armed by the wealthy property owners of the City, in exchange for which, home, domestic ties, life-bonds, life itself, were freely offered. Now, in the hour of comparative safety, is there a man so degraded as to suppose that the past hour of peril will be forgotten by gentlemen who are held up to the world as worthy to be intrusted with the equipment of brave men and patriot soldiers? None, but the base in heart—themselves natural ingrates—could accuse others of acts so atrocious as the Committee would be guilty of, were they to turn away with cold contempt from the brave men whom they have promised to aid, protect and equip by encouraging words and acts full of the promise of favors still to be conferred. No! let no man hesitate to place himself under the fostering care of the Union Defence Committee and the officers of this regiment, because of the evil reports circulated by designing men, for as sure as there is justice in the cause we have espoused, just so sure will we have justice rendered us by the People's Committee, and by the State and General Governments which we have sworn to defend.

(Signed,) J. LAFAYETTE RIKER, Colonel.
W. S. TISDALE, Acting Lieut.-Col.
OSCAR V. DAYTON, Major.
J. NORRIS McLEAN, Adjutant.

And by all the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the regiment.

ELLSWORTH, THE VICTIM.
BROWNELL, THE AVENGER.
NOW READY,
THE ELLSWORTH AND BROWNELL MEDAL,
Containing a portrait of the lamented ELLSWORTH on one side, and his avenger, BROWNELL, on the reverse. Price 15 cents; sent post paid. Address
J. G. WELLS, Corner Park-row and Beekman-st.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF FURNITURE, &c., &c.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO., will sell at auction, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at Salesroom, No 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton, the entire stock of Mr. H. Reimben, (removed from No. 142 3d-av., for convenience of sale,) consisting in part of rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor suites, etageres, centre and fancy tables, Turkish chairs and lounges, book-cases, wardrobes, bureaus, washstands, dressing tables, bedsteads, extension tables, dining chairs, maple and mahogany and cane-seat chairs, &c., being the entire stock, and to be sold without reserve, for cash.
ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, viz: Enameled cottage suites, sofas, chairs, rockers, bureaus, wash-stands, toilet crockery, bedsteads, paillasses, husk and hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, bedding, marble top tables, cane-seat chairs, lounges, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, China and glass-ware, kitchen utensils, &c.
Catalogue at Salesroom.

STILL THEY COME!
MORE NEW DESIGNS.
UNION ENVELOPES.
READY THIS DAY:
THE ELLSWORTH ASSASSINATION AND REVENGE.
BROTHER JONATHAN CHOKING SECESSION.
DON'T SEE IT.
A. L., HIS MASK,
&c., &c.
New designs added daily.
A package containing 25 different designs of Union Envelopes sent, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or money.
The trade supplied low.
Address J. G. WELLS,
Corner Park-row and Beekman-st.
Depot for all kinds of Union Goods.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman fully competent to fill either situation, and has the best of City reference; no objection to the country for the Summer; will be found willing and obliging. Apply at No. 1[illegible] East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days, first floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first class cook; understands her business in all its branches; makes soups and desserts of all kinds, &c. Best of City references. Apply at No. [illegible] Union-court, University-place, between 11th and [illegible]

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, who has six years' City reference from her last place, a situation as cook and laundress, or regular cook, in a private family; wages [illegible]. Call at No. 216 East 29th-st., for two days.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS—[illegible] foot of Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

POSTSCRIPT.

WEDNESDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 4.

Com. BISSEL, in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated on board the ship *Cyane*, Acapulco, May 16, after referring to the treason which has been so rife in the Navy, says:

"I deem it but just to those I have the honor to command, to remark that they are loyal and true to their oath and duty, and deeply sympathize with the Government. As an evidence of the deep-seated love of our common country in the hearts of all Americans abroad, it may interest you to know that among the thousands now passing to and from California in the mail steamers, no sooner does one of these steamers enter this port, and her crowd of passengers catch a full view of the Stars and Stripes which float at the *Cyane's* peak, than cheer after cheer simultaneously bursts forth from the lips of every soul on board, with an earnest enthusiasm which tells how firmly seated is the love of country."

The Fifth New-York regiment, which since the advance on Virginia has been stationed two miles beyond Arlington Heights, returned to the city to-day. They were relieved by some other regiment.

Flags are at half-mast to-day, as a mark of respect to the late Senator DOUGLAS, and the State Department building draped in mourning.

The report that the troops near Cincinnati are ordered to Louisville as a Kentucky Brigade, is without foundation.

Mr. HURTADO, the new Granandian Commissioner, to adjust the claims of citizens of the United States against that Government, was to-day formally presented to the President by the Secretary of State.

Gen. LEAVENWORTH, of New-York, Commissioner on the part of this Government, is now here. These gentlemen will soon open the business of the commission.

Col. LEM. TOWERS' battalion of District of Columbia Volunteers, left here to-day with provisions for ten days. They took route up the canal towards the Chain Bridge, two miles above Georgetown. Major IDWALL's battalion of District Volunteers were similarly provisioned. More troops move to-night in another direction.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, June 4.

Affairs are exceedingly dull to-day.

The shooting of the picket-guard at Hunting Creek Mills furnishes all the food for an item.

A visit to the camp this evening indicates no prospect of an immediate move, though the troops are in readiness for it, if required, at a moment's notice.

The important fortifications on Sutler Hill have progressed so far as to show the impregnable character intended by the designer, Lieut. G. W. SNYDER, late of Fort Sumter. The bastion is almost completed, as also is the western side. Two hundred and fifty laborers are constantly at work, assisted by detachments of soldiers. About a week's more work will be required to finish it.

The Zouaves' Camp, which has been located within the inclosure, was removed to-day to a beautiful grove about 100 yards to the northeast, and near the reservoir.

The mail was seized by the Secessionists at Martinsburgh, which is on the Baltimore and Ohia Railroad, yesterday.

The Commander of the Secessionists, opposite Williamsport, has ordered the company of Home Guards to withdraw the pickets on both sides of the river, from the river edges, and pledging his honor that no attempt would be made by his command to carry off the ferry-boat. The proposition was accepted.

IMPORTANT FROM WILLIAMSPORT.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 4.

A special dispatch to the *American*, from Williamsport, says that it is ascertained that one Virginian was killed, and one badly wounded, during the fight on Saturday.

Thirty-two Union men, from Berkley County, fled to Williamsport to-day, to avoid being pressed into the rebel army, leaving their wives, children and property.

A number also arrived at Hancock, Md., from Martinsburgh.

The excitement against the Virginians is intense, and the people are arming in anticipation of a regular border fight.

The Confederate pickets are stationed all along the Potomac.

A Union man of Berkley County, charged with being a spy, was shot on Saturday last.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS AND THE SOUTH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, June 4.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of May 31 says that the *Brooklyn* has captured the bark *H. J. Spearing*, from Rio Janeiro to New-Orleans, with $120,000 worth of coffee. It was sent to Key West.

The New-Orleans authorities are perplexed respecting the disposal of free negroes captured aboard prizes.

The *Picayune* of the 1st instant says that the steamers *Bremen* and *Everhard*, from Bremen, and *Gen. Miramon*, from Havana, were ordered away from Pass à l'Outre by the *Brooklyn*.

The *Powhatan* captured the *Mary Clinton*, from Charleston to New-Orlean, off the pass on the 31st, with a full cargo of rice, peas, &c.

Gen. TWIGGS has been put in command of the Military Department of Louisiana.

The Montgomery *Post* of the 31st ult., says a portion of the Confederate troops have been ordered away from Pensacola. Little apprehensions of a fight exists there at present.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO, ETC.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 4.

The *Tribune's* correspondent at Cairo says that the Secessionists have 5,000 troops at Union City, Tenn., another regiment having arrived Friday. Ten thousand are between Memphis and Cairo.

Gen. BEAUREGARD was expected at Union City Sunday.

The Chicago *Tribune* of this morning declares in favor of a Douglas Democrat for the vacancy in the United States Senate, caused by the death of Judge DOUGLAS, and urges Gov. YATES to make such a selection. It says, "it becomes the Republicans now to prove their faith in the unanimity of the North, by this recognition of patriotism and fidelity to the Union of a former antagonist."

J. D. PULLY, a member of the Legislature from Williamson County, has been arrested at Carbondale, for treason, by order of Gen. PRENTICE, and will be sent to Springfield for trial. It is believed that ample evidence exists that he is a leading traitor.

REPORTS FROM CHAMBERSBURGH.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Tuesday, June 4.

Col. SCHLEY was nominated by the Secessionists of Alleghany, Frederick and Washington Counties, of Maryland, yesterday, for Congress. He says the time is too short to stump the District, which is considered equivalent to to an acknowledgment of defeat by the Union candidate.

Ex-Gov. LOWE speaks at Hagerstown to-day.

If the grand army should be moved, a formidable force is expected to meet them at Manassas Railway Junction, as its preservation is the only means the rebels have of connection between Harper's Ferry and Richmond, except, perhaps, a difficult one *via* Staunton, Augusta County.

PROCLAMATION OF MAJOR-GENERAL PRICE OF MISSOURI.

HEAD-QUARTERS, MISSOURI GUARDS,
JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, June 4, 1861.

To the Brigadier-Generals Commanding the several Military Districts in Missouri:

To correct misrepresentation, and to prevent all misunderstanding of my opinions and intentions in reference to the military trust confided to me by the Government of Missouri, I desire to state to you and the people generally, that my past and present position, as a private citizen, as a member of our State Convention, and as a military commander, and my influence have been excited to prevent the transfer of the seat of war from the Atlantic States to our own State. Having taken no steps toward dissolving our connection with the Federal Government, there was no reasons whatever for disturbing the peace and tranquility of Maryland. I have therefore desired, and such I am authorized has been, and still is, the desire of the Chief Executive under whose orders I acted, that the people of Missouri should exercise the right to choose their own position in any contest which might be forced upon them, unaided by any military force whatever. Their right to bear arms in defence of themselves and of their State cannot be questioned, secured as it is, by both the Constitution of the United States and of this State. For the purpose of ensuring to the people of Missouri a free exercise of their undoubted rights, and with a view to preserve peace and order throughout the State, an agreement has been entered into between Gen. HARNEY and myself, which I consider alike honorable to both parties and governments represented.

The Federal Government, however, has thought proper to remove Gen. HARNEY from the command of the Department of the West, but as the successor of Gen. HARNEY will certainly consider himself and his Government in honor bound to carry out the agreement in good faith, I feel assured that his removal should give no cause of uneasiness to our citizens for the security ot their liberties and property. I intend on my part to adhere both in its spirit and to the letter. The rumors in circulation that it is the intention of the officers now in command of this dépôt to disarm those of our citizens who do not agree in opinion wiih the Administration at Washington, aud put arms in the hands of those who in some localities in this State are supposed to sympathize with the views of the Federal Government, are, I trust, unfounded. The purpose of such a movement could not be misundeastood, and it would not only be a palpable violation of the agreement referred ts, and an equally plain violation of our constitutional rights, but a gross indignity to the citizens of the State, which would be resisted to the last extremity.

My wish and hope is, that the people of the State of Missouri be permitted in peace and security to decide upon their future course, and so far as my ability can affect this object it shall be accomplished.

The people of Missouri cannot be forced under the terrors of a military invasion into a position not of their free choice.

A million of such people as the citizens of Missouri were never yet subjugated, and if attempted, let no apprehensions be entertained of the result.

I enjoin upon you, gentlemen, to see that all citizens, of whatever opinion in politics or religion, be protected in their persons and property. (Signed,)

STERLING PRICE, Maj.-Gen. Comm'g.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

RUTLAND, Vt., Tuesday, June 4.

The second regiment of Vermont volunteers will be mustered at Burlington this week.

AUGUSTA, Me., Tuesday, June 4.

The third regiment of Maine volunteers, numbering 1,000 men, will leave at 5 o'clock A. M., to-morrow. They will reach Boston at 2 o'clock P. M.

The death of Senator DOUGLAS was appropriately noticed in General Order from the Commander-in-Chief, which was read before the regiment at 3 o'clock to-day, and tolling of bells and suspension of flags at half mast.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT AQUIA CREEK.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES STEAMER PAWNEE,
Saturday, June 1, 1861.

At noon to-day the *Pawnee* and *Thomas Freeborn* stood in towards the steamboat landing at Aquia Creek. When about two miles off, a battery opened upon the *Pawnee* with two rifled cannon and a heavy gun, supposed to be a 68-pounder. The two steamers stood as near as the shoal water would permit and opened upon the battery. The *Pawnee* with her Dahlgren guns, and the *Freeborn* with two heavy 32-pounders.

The distance at first was 2,000 yards; but Capt. ROWAN, finding that his shells did little harm at that distance, pushed the *Pawnee* in till she touched in the mud at 1,700 yards, and showered the shells upon the battery. As soon as the fight commenced, the enemy set fire to the railroad bridge, which has been consumed.

We knocked the dépôt to pieces, and dashed the earth about the ears of the men in the battery, but the rifled guns were too well protected to be injured at such a distance, and we have not men enough for a boat attack.

The *Pawnee* was struck several times by rifled shot, but only four shots struck her hull. Commander ROWAN and one of the men were slightly wounded by splinters. The *Freeborn* was struck three times, and had the port wheelhouse a little injured. No one was hurt on board.

The enemy paid their compliments particularly to the *Pawnee*, firing almost all their shots at us.

The rifled guns were well served by the enemy, nearly every shot was a good line shot, but they generally flew high, missing the hull and cutting us up aloft.

The fight continued with intermissions until 4½ P. M., when the falling tide compelled us to haul off, after expending all our shell, *fused for long ranges*.

The practice was excellent; the men are well drilled and seemed to regard the action as a frolic, laughing at the sharp whistling of the rifled shot that flew about us, and abusing the "Secessors" heartily for getting into such an inaccessible place.

They can only be dislodged by landing a party of men and attacking the battery in the rear.

We cannot tell what injury was done to the enemy, but they must have suffered if not well protected by their earthworks.

We could see them running from the guns when our fire was hottest, to the great satisfaction of our men.

The *Pawnee* will remain for a few days to guard the Potomac, while the *Freeborn* and the *Anacosta* return to Washington.

The latter vessel had one 32-pounder, and fired a few shots for the sake of having a hand in the fight. The Seventy-firsts on board are always ready for work. Yours, truly, NAVY.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE TENTH REGIMENT N. Y. V., FOR FORTRESS MONROE.

Col. MCCHESNEY'S Regiment, that has been quartered at Sandy Hook, arrived in this City yesterday *en route* for Fortress Monroe. Upon landing at Twenty-first-street, N. R, they passed up Ninth-avenue to Twenty-third, thence to Seventh-avenue up to Thirty-sixth-street, then to Fifth-avenue, where Company A was presented a handsome American flag. The presentation took place at Judge WHITE's house, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-streets. Miss NETTIE WHITE, in handing the standard to the Company, said:

GALLANT SOLDIERS: I feel highly honored in having been chosen by the patriotic donor, Mrs. BENSON, to present you with the colors which you have so nobly volunteered to defend. I hope that the Stars and Stripes will ever be as fondly cherished by you as now. When on the field of battle let your watchword be "Union"—better die than yield. But let valor and humanity be united. And in the victory which awaits you, be just but merciful—let your sentiments be those of pity, not revenge.

If at times the clouds seem dark, remember the motto "*Nil Desperandum*," for right is might, and the "Flag of our Union" shall wave.

Be assured, if you stand true to God and your country, he will guide and protect you. Hoping that you may ever proudly and valiantly support it, I will consign to your care our "Star Spangled Banner."

Capt. WHITE, Company A, on accepting the banner, made a suitable response, and then presented the flag to the regiment, who received it with every demonstration of enthusiasm. After marching to Sixty-second-street, where another presentation took place, the regiment marched down Broadway to the foot of Robinson-street, and embarked on board the steamship *State of Georgia*. They will not, however, sail till this morning, as they have to be supplied with the remainder of their tents. The uniform is of blue, faced with red, with yellow leggings and white gaiters. The list of officers has already been published in this paper.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE—A SECESSION FLAG RECEIVED FROM FORT MONROE.

The Union Defence Committee have disposed of all the regiments whose outfit and dispatch to the seat of operations devolved upon them, excepting three, viz.: The "De Kalb," "Tammany," and "Mozart" regiments. Arrangements for equipping and sending these forward are progressing.

Quartermaster BAILEY MYERS arrived yesterday from Fortress Monroe, bringing the secession flag which was captured by Col. DURYEE's "Red Devils," the Zouaves, at Hampton. The trophy was sent by Major-General BUTLER through Quartermaster MYERS to the Union Defence Committee, with a letter highly complimenting Col. DURYEE and his command, also acknowledging the prompt and substantial aid and comfort which he had received from the Committee, and expressing the hope that their able coöperation would continue to be afforded in the prosecution of the war. The flag is made of a coarse red and white flannel, with a blue field of the same material, the stars, eight in number, being made of white cloth; the ends are somewhat whipped out by the wind. It is at the Rooms of the Committee.

THE TURNER RIFLES AT TURTLE BAY—THEIR SACRIFICES AND WANTS.

The Twentieth Regiment, Col. MAX WEBER's German Turner Rifles, have consented, temporarily, to receive the muskets offered to them, under a stipulation that rifles will be sent to them as soon as they can be obtained. This is a very excellent regiment, composed of young men from 19 to 25, and having experienced and capable officers. They were organized in three days after the President's proclamation; on the 1st of May they were mustered into the State service, and on the 6th, into that of the Government. The day following, they went into quarters at Turtle Bay Brewery, where they have been living mostly at their own expense, receiving only their rations from the State. During these five weeks, while daily expecting to be called into service, they have expended all their private means, and most of them are now without money enough to buy a glass of lager. This is particularly hard for the men to bear, many of whom, and particularly the officers, having resigned a lucrative business to serve their adopted country. They are greatly in need of many things, such as India-rubber covers, trunks, thread and needles, and above all, some ready money—say from $1,500 to $2,000, to purchase little necessary articles before departing for the war. They expect to go away on Friday or Saturday. Who will aid these worthy men?

COL. HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.

The contemplated departure of this regiment did not take place yesterday, owing to the non-arrival of the necessary camp equipments. Col. HAWKINS persists in his praiseworthy determination to have his men thoroughly armed and equipped before leaving for the scene of action. He expects to be able to leave to-day, unless he is disappointed, (of which there is no probability.) The regiment will leave the quarters this morning, and reach the City, at the foot of Fortieth-street, at 11 o'clock. They will march down Fifth-avenue, to the residence of Mrs. ALMON W. GRISWOLD, No. 371 Fifth-avenue, where they will be presented with a splendid American flag, elegantly mounted. The regiment will then march to the residence of W. B MOFFATT, Esq., No. 124 Fifth-avenue, where they will draw up in regimental line about 1 o'clock. They will then be presented with a regimental banner, the gift of Mrs. WM. B. MOFFATT, who has succeeded in procuring one of the most splendid articles of the kind yet presented to any of the New-York Regiments. It measures six feet by eight, and is made of double scarlet silk, elegant as well as heavy. The fringe is of gold, and the massive tassels are gold bullion. On the face of the banner are the words, "Ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers;" and on the solid silver spear head with which the lance is tipped, "Ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. R. C. HAWKINS." The staff is of lance-wood, of exquisitely fine grain and color, and, though flexible, strong as a rod of steel. The entire finish is at the same time compatible with service, and reflects great credit upon the taste of the fair donor, whose name is inscribed on a silver plate which adorns the staff. The regiment will leave for Fort Monroe this afternoon on the steamer *Marion*.

STEAMER R. R. CUYLER AND HER OFFICERS.

The following has been handed to us as a corrected list of the officers of the blockading steamer *R. R. Cuyler*, which is now completed, and ready to leave this port for some Southern station: Francis B. Ellison, Commander; J. Van Ness Phillips, First Lieutenant; James Parker, Second Lieutenant; ——— Holt, Paymaster; W. Argyle Watson, Acting Surgeon; Frederick Crocker, Sailing Master; Jas. P. Adams, Midshipman; W. Ross Bridgeman, Midshipman; Elisha M. Staats, First Engineer; G. H. Clark, Second Engineer; Wm. Campbell, Third Engineer.

The Surgeon, Dr. W. A. WATSON, was presented, before the departure of the vessel, with a splendid set of instruments, the gift of several wealthy citizens of New-York.

The *R. R. Cuyler* is in excellent order, and will doubtless do efficient service in the Gulf, whither she is bound.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

The camp of Gen. SICKLES' Excelsior Brigade at Fort Tompkins, S. I., opposite the Narrows, is located in just about the pleasantest spot which the vicinity of the City offers. During the ten days since the formation of the encampment, about 2,400 men have been sent down from the City, and under direction of Col. TAYLOR the entire force is receiving instruction in marching and facing, in both of which movements they already exhibit considerable proficiency. The average daily increase to the force is about 200, and it has already become necessary to extend the camp lines and erect tents, as the space within the Fort is too limited to accommodate any more. As yet, only 700 of the brigade are uniformed and equipped for service, but in the course of a few weeks it is hoped the entire ten thousand will be ready to march.

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES—SIXTH REGIMENT.

Hope deferred is said to make the heart sick, and although, as everybody knows, Col. WILSON and his command repeatedly have had their wishes diregarded and their expectations unrealized, with reference to entering active service, the old adage in their case has not been fully verified. They have borne themselves bravely under disappointment; but yesterday the Regiment was made joyous and glad by the receipt of the long-expected overcoats furnished by the State. Arms have also been provided for the entire command, and, notwithstanding the fact that the muskets are not of the most improved pattern, such as the corps had expected to receive, they were willingly accepted, and every man in the Regiment is now eager and ready to leave for the scene of action. All the officers and privates absent on furlough were yesterday ordered to report for duty in anticipation of the departure of the Regiment either to-day or to-morrow. Those who failed to obey the order are to be branded as deserters and treated accordingly.

COMPLAINTS OF THE SECOND REGIMENT.

Mr. JOSEPH BYRNE, an officer in the Second Regiment, Col. TOMPKINS, writes, saying that he has tendered his resignation as an officer of the regiment, and giving his view of the cause of the trouble among its members. He says the regiment left here not only without orders, but in disobedience of orders. The men experienced but little, if any real suffering. In that respect they were more fortunate than many others. In consequence of having gone without orders, they were in Washington several days before they were recognized, there was a want of discipline, and he says there were complaints that the money that had been contributed for the benefit of the regiment was not accounted for. These, he states, were among the most prominent causes which led to the refusal of so many to take the oath. Most of those who refused to take the oath have since joined other regiments for the war, so that the number here now who are not enlisted is small.

THE DEKALB REGIMENT.

The DeKalb Regiment, quartered at Yorkville, is full and with the exception of some light articles, are ready to go when called. They expect to be ordered away by Saturday, and all are anxious to be on the move. They are in an excellent state of discipline, and will give a good account of themselves.

PRESENTATION TO LIEUT. SINCLAIR.

Second Lieut. JAS. B. SINCLAIR, Company E, Seventy-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., late Captain of the Talmage Musketeers, was the recipient of a very handsome Starr's Self-cocking Revolver, presented by his friends and shopmates, on Friday, the 31st inst., at Palace Garden.

THANKS TO THE PUPILS OF THE BLIND ASYLUM.

The Ladies Army Association tender their thanks to the Pupils of the Blind Asylum for the boxes of lint, bandages, &c., presented to Mrs. OSCAR COLES for the Society.

ASTOR LIBRARY. E. E. CHESTER, Sec.

COL. HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.

About forty or fifty men left this regiment on Monday, without receiving permission to do so. It is not supposed that the men wished to desert, and it is believed that the subjoined will cause them all to return to their duty:

CAMP HAWKINS, June 4, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 12.—All the absentees of the Ninth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, are hereby ordered to report themselves on board the steamer *Marion*, at Pier No. 4 North River, on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 12 M., for the purpose of sailing for Fortress Monroe. By order of

RUSH C. HAWKINS, Colonel Commanding.

THE TWENTIETH REGIMENT N. Y. V. ORDERED TO LEAVE.

Major-Gen. DIX has promulgated the following order:

FIRST DIVISION NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS,
HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK, June 4, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 5.—Col. MAX WEBER, of the Twentieth Regiment, will have his command in readiness to embark on Friday, the 7th inst., for Fortress Monroe. On his arrival, he will report to the commanding officer. By order of

Major-Gen. DIX.

CHAS. TEMPLE DIX, Aid-de-Camp.

THE NEED OF CAVALRY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article in Saturday's issue, "Cavalry Wanted," deserves a deep consideration by all interested in the present critical state of affairs. It is the opinion of many European officers of the highest military experience, with whom I conferred, that there is a lamentable deficiency in this important *arm* of the service. It is, therefore, to be hoped that every encouragement will be given to those who are willing, and, from experience, are able to organize cavalry and light artillery corps.

I am informed that an experienced and distinguished officer, late of the East India service, with others of military education and practical knowledge, are now organizing a "*Free Corps*" of mounted rifles, sty'ed the "Lincoln Greens," comprising a detachment of mounted rifled artillery, calculated for the effective use of the Hotchkiss shot and shell—and I understand that an appeal will, in a few days, be made to the *patriotism* of the citizens of New-York to aid this corps in procuring the necessary equipments for immediate service.

Upwards of three hundred are already enrolled, and numerous offers have been received from others who are anxious to join the corps, and in many instances to furnish their own horses.

Too much praise cannot be given to the spirit that has actuated the formation and organization of the many fine regiments of *foot* that have left this City; but if ever there was a move in the right direction, this is the one. HOUR OF NEED.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

TO THE TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M. Now at Union Camp, Va., sent this morning, per Adams' Express: 410 Havelocks, donated by ladies of Rev. Mr. MUN's church, in East New-York; Rev. Mr. FRENCH's, Rev. Mr. WELSH's churches; ladies of the Church of the Redeemer, in Brooklyn, (who also furnished 33 garments, 36 pairs of socks and 4 dozen of handkerchiefs, sent together with the above number of Havelocks,) and some personal friends of the subscriber. Ladies who have not yet sent in their number of Havelocks, will please do so to-morrow, as another parcel will be dispatched on Wednesday morning. EDW. WIEBE,

MONDAY, June 3, 1861. Hunter-st., near Gates-av.

FLAG-RAISING AT BROOKVILLE.

A large number of people assembled in front of District School No. 21, town of Oyster Bay, on Saturday evening, June 1, at 6½ o'clock, to witness the raising of the national flag. The exercises commenced with singing the "Red, White and Blue." The Stars and Stripes were then unfurled to the breeze by three school Misses, amid repeated cheers An appropriate address was delivered by Rev. Mr. LOWE, Pastor of Brookville Church; after which the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by the ladies. The flag was obtained through the combined efforts of the children of the District.

The three Massachusetts Companies which came to this city with a view to joining a regiment forming here, were dissatisfied with the appearance of things, and returned to Boston yesterday by the Stonington route.

Recruits for the Brooklyn Phalanx are still received at the City Armory and also at Musical Hall.

There was a flag-raising at the Church of the Restoration, corner of Clark-street and Monroe-place, yesterday, accompanied by interesting proceedings. A prayer was offered by the Pastor, Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD; after prayer, made a few remarks, and introduced Mrs. SAWYER, who read DRAKE's "American Flag;" after which B. F. SAWYER, Esq., delivered an address, closing with WEBSTER's peroration in reply to HAYNE. The Rev. Dr. CHAPIN then delivered a patriotic address, arousing the large audience in attendance to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. The banner was raised to its place, three hearty cheers greeted it, and the "Star Spangled Banner," was sung by the Sunday School, the whole audience joining in the chorus.

THE MISSOURI VOLUNTEER FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$11,590	Cash	5
D. T. Youngs	10	Edward Rorke	5
Roe Lockwood & Son	25	J. Russell & Co.	25
Meissner, Ackerman & Co.	25	Lawson, Goodnow & Co.	25
Gustave Voight	25	James M. Shaw	25
Jacob Harsen	25	H., P., S & Co	5
J. H. Cocks	25	Furnald & Weed	10
Walsh, Coulter & Co.	25	Saml. Wilde & Sons	10
Brown Brothers & Co.	250	J. S. S. & Co	5
Ball, Black & Co.	25	Fellows, Hoffman & Co.	10
W. J. Syams & Bro.	20	A. Dougherty	10
Melvin & Brothers	5	Cash, M. M.	10
Cash	5	E. & E.	20
J. M. Fiske	25	Old Stockbridge, Mass.	30
John Caswell & Co.	100	J. H. B.	10
D. & A. Kingsland	50	E. K.	5
Cash	1	M. Lienau & Co.	25
Haviland Bros. & Co	50	Friends of the gallant Union Men of Missouri, by the hands of James McKaye	1,000
J. V. & Co.	50	Cash	15
Kittell & Klingenberg	25	G. W. Kendall	25
Davis, Collamore & Co	50	One of Missouri's Truest Friends	25
Cash	5	Another of Missouri's Truest Friends	25
Cash	5	W. B. Clerke	60
Wilson & Braine	20	Jac'b T. Gilford, M.D.	50
B. & G.	10	Thos Buchanan Gilford	25
Campbell & Fitspatrick	10	N. Ludlam	25
Robert Haydock	20	Robt. Carter & Bro	10
C., G. & B.	6	Spofford, Tileston & Co.	50
W. & E.	5	Cash	10
Lawton & White	20	Cash	25
John G. A. Vagt	10	Russell & Ewen Manufacturing Co.	25
Chas. C. Colgate	25		
Wm. Churchill, Jr.	12		
Windle & Co.	10		
Chas. Zinn & Co	10		
C. H.	25		
Z. & L.	10		
Daniel Titus	5		
I. F. Tysen	5		
H. G. Evans	5	Total	$14,235

The Committee appointed to raise money for the Missouri Volunteers having succeeded, through the prompt response of a generous public, in raising a liberal amount, beg leave to return their thanks to the donors, and to say that a statement will be published this week of the distribution made of the funds received. Further contributions of money or clothing can be made to us, or direct to Messrs. FILLEY, FOX & COSTIE. (St. Louis Aid Committee,) No. 133 Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

ISAAC SHERMAN, Treasurer, 1 Hanover-sq.
SIGISMUND KAUFMANN, No. 39 Nassau-st.
GEO. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-street.
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861.

NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

The following is the list of the Volunteer Regiments complete, with the date of their acceptance, and of their muster into the United States, so far as yet received:

No. of Regt.	Commanded by	Accepted by State.	Mustered into U. S. service.
1st	Col. W. H. Allen	April 23	April 23
2d	Col. J. B. Carr	April 24	May 14
3d	Col. Fred'k Townsend	May 7	
4th	Col. A. W. Taylor	April 25	May 2
5th	Col. A. Duryea	April 25	May 14
6th	Col. Wm. Wilson	April 25	May 25
7th	Col. John E. Bendix	April 26	April 23
8th	Col. Louis Blenker	May 13	April 23
9th	Col. Rush C. Hawkins	May 13	May 4
10th	Col. W. W. McChesney	May 15	May 7
11th	Col. E. E. Ellsworth	April 20	May 2
12th	Col. E. L. Walrath	May 8	May 13
13th	Col. Isaac F. Quimby	May 8	May 14
14th	Col. James McQuade	May 8	May 17
15th	Col. J. McL. Murphy	May 9	
16th	Col. Thos. A. Davies	May 9	May 15
17th	Col. H. S. Lansing	May 14	
18th	Col. Wm. A. Jackson	May 13	May 17
19th	Col. J. S. Clark	May 17	May 22
20th	Col. Max Weber	May 11	May 8
21st	Col. Wm. F. Rogers	May 13	May 20
22d	Col. Walter Phelps, Jr.	May 14	
23d	Col. A. C. Hoffman	May 16	
24th	Col. Timothy Sullivan	May 17	
25th	Col. James E. Kerrigan	May 11	
26th	Col. Wm. H. Christian	May 17	May 21
27th	Col. Henry W. Slocum	May 21	
28th	Col. Dudley Donnelly	May 18	May 22
29th	Col. A. Von Steinwehr	May 11	
30th	Col. Edward Frisby	May 22	
31st	Col. Calvin E. Pratt	May 21	
32d	Col. R. Matheson	May 22	
33d	Col. R. F. Taylor	May 22	
34th	Col. Wm. La Duc	May 24	
35th	Col. Wm C. Brown	May 25	
36th	Col. Charles H. Tunis	May 26	
37th	Col. John H. McCunn	May 25	
38th	Col. J. H. Hobart Ward	May 25	

The Death of Senator Douglas.

HOW THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS RECEIVED IN ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 3.

In token of respect to the memory of Senator DOUGLAS, the Boards of Trade and Courts adjourned at an early hour. All the flags in the city were at half-mast, and prominent buildings were draped in mourning. The remains of the illustrious Senator will lay in state at Bryan Hall from to-morrow noon until Wednesday evening, when, if the present arrangements are carried out, they will be taken to Washington for interment.

At a meeting held in Springfield this afternoon, attended by the State, Congressional, Senatorial and Municipal dignitaries, a Committee was appointed to go to Chicago for the purpose of protesting against the removal of Senator DOUGLAS' remains from the State. The Committee will arrive to-morrow morning.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 4.

At a meeting of various Committees, consisting of the State and Municipal authorities and others, held this morning, a Committee was appointed to present to the family of Judge DOUGLAS the unanimous request of the people of Illinois that his remains should be permitted to remain in this State for interment.

Col. RICHARDSON, as the organ of this Committee, performed the delicate duty of communicating to the family the wishes of the Committee; and at a general meeting here, J. D. CATON, Esq., reported that an affecting interview had taken place between Col. RICHARDSON and Mrs. DOUGLAS, the result of which was, that in due appreciation of the spontaneous expression of the wishes of the people of Illinois that the remains of the illustrious dead should be interred in this State, that she yielded with pain, but not with reluctance.

It is the desire of Mrs. DOUGLAS that his remains be interred at Cottage Grove, near the Lake Shore, so that she may be enabled to reside in the immediate vicinity. No more appropriate place could be selected. There is already a monument there, erected by himself, of enduring honor, in the magnificent institution of learning built by his liberality.

The report of Mr. CATON was accepted, and a meeting was immediately held to make the necessary arrangements for the funeral, which will probably take place on Friday.

IN NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 3.

The flags of the city were displayed at half-mast and draped in mourning to-day, in respect to the memory of Senator DOUGLAS.

At Erie, Penn., minute guns were fired, with other demonstrations of respect for the deceased.

IN NEW-ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 4.

The death of Senator DOUGLAS causes a profound feeling of sorrow throughout New-England. In many cities and towns the flags are at half-mast, and other demonstrations of respect to his memory exhibited.

IN CONNECTICUT.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Tuesday, June 4.

The death of Judge DOUGLAS was received in this city with the deepest grief. The bells of all the churches were tolled and flags displayed at half mast.

The Funeral of Senator Douglas.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 4.

The funeral of Senator DOUGLAS takes place at 10 o'clock Friday next.

From Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 3.

The steamer *General Miramon*, from Havana the 28th of May, was permitted to enter Mobile harbor.

Business at Havana was very dull.

United States vessels were at a discount in the freight market.

The Spanish troops were beginning to return from San Domingo.

Some old Spanish houses had suspended payment.

Exchange on London was 4½@5 per cent. premium, and on New-York 2½@4 per cent. discount.

Fire near Oswego.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, June 4.

A fire last night destroyed the dwelling of L. A. COLE, near the City; loss, $4,000. The house and furniture are insured for $3,500, in the Northwestern office.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday June 4—1 P. M.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; sales 2,000 bushels, at 90c. for No. 2 Spring; 96c. for No. 1 do.; and 97c. for Sheboygan Spring. CORN dull; sales 5,000 bushels out of condition, at 32c. CANAL FREIGHTS lower and dull; 11½c. on Corn, 12½c. on Wheat to New-York. *Imports*—10 000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 30 000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*, 300 bbls. Flour, 101,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 4.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT steady and unchanged. CORN dull; sales at 55c. WHISKY dull at 16½c.@17c.

Arrivals in the City.

Senator Foote, of Vermont; Attorney-General Meyers, of New-York; Hon. Philip Dorsheimer, of Buffalo; P. V. Kellogg, of Utica; and Capt. J. W. Armitage, of Fortress Monroe, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Wm. Kelly, of Rhinebeck; W. G. Boardman, of Albany; E. Downey and lady, of Texas; F. F. Cadinglin, of Oswego; B. Buffum, of Providence; N. B. S. Eldred, of Canada; J. M. Moore, of New-Jersey; and J. T. Lockwood, of Buffalo, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Washburn, of Boston; Hons. J. Randolph Clay, of Philadelphia, and G. T. Hoar, of Massachusetts; John A. Alston, of England; C. Morgan, of Italy; A. K. Haight, of Connecticut; N. W. Graham, of New-Orleans; and T. K. Patten, of Bath, Me., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. S. J. Crooks, of Rochester; W. P. Chase, of Portland, Me.; R. H. Alexander, H. B. M. Vice-Consul to Zacotacos, Mexico; and J. J. Butler and H. Baldwin, of Washington, D. C., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. Cecil Johnson, H. B. M. Messenger to Washington; Col. Swan, M. Muir and Mr. Swan, of England, are at the Everett House.

Dr. Ramsdell, of Philadelphia; Mr. Winthrop and family, of Boston; and C. G. Franklyn and Mr. Cunard, of Halifax, are at the Brevoort House.

Baron Osten Sacken, of Washington, and G. Glover, of New-York, are at the Claredon Hotel.

Prof. Alexander C. Twining, of New-Haven, and J. A. Cabett and lady, of New-Orleans, are at the Union-place Hotel.

FIRE IN A HOOP-SKIRT MANUFACTORY.—Shortly before 7 o'clock, last evening, a fire originated from some unknown cause in the hoop-skirt manufactory of Mr. M. PLATH, on the fourth floor of building No. 80 Cliff-street. By extraordinary and well directed efforts the firemen succeeded in confining the flames to the premises where they broke out. The loss of Mr. PLATH is estimated at $2,000; insured for $4 000 in various City Companies. Messrs. BUMBACHER & DEPEW, occupants of the adjoining building, No. 78, suffered a loss by water upon machinery of about $200—insured. No. 80 was owned by Mr. COOLIDGE. It was damaged to the extent of $500.

MARRIED.

SOUTHARD—WELLS.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 4, at St. Peter's Church, 20th-st., by Rev Dr. Beach, CHARLES F. SOUTHARD to EMMA WELLS, of this City.

DEALEY—HAWLEY.—In this City, on Monday, June 3, at the Memorial Church, by Rev. E R. T. Cook, A. SIDNEY DEALEY to MATTIE J., youngest daughter of the late Samuel W. Hawley, both of this City.

ANDERSON—WILKINS.—On Monday evening, April 29, by Rev. R. W. Clark, SOVEREIGN J. ANDERSON, of Brooklyn, to Miss MARY A., yungest daughter of James M. Wilkins, Esq., of this City.

SMITH—SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, May 29, by Rev. C. D. Foss, Mr. JOHN S. SMITH to ANNIE E. SMITH, of Brooklyn.

LYON—PERHINE.—In Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, June 4, at Trinity Church, by Rev R. W. Harris D. D., of Astoria, SYLVANUS LYON, of New-York, to ADELE C. PERHINE, daughter of John Perhine.

DIED.

PARSONS.—In this City, after a short illness, on the afternoon of Sunday, June 2, aged 1 year, 9 months and 6 days, CATHARINE MCILVAINE, only daughter; and on the morning of June 4, aged 3 years and 9 months, EDWARD LAMB, only son of John Edward and Mary Dumesnil Parsons.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of their parents, No. 68 West 35th-st., on Wednesday, June 5, at 10½ o'clock A. M., whence their remains will be taken to Rye for interment. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

SMITH.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, of scarlet fever, NETTIE FLORENCE, daughter of David M. and Antoinette H. Smith, in the 6th year of her age.

Funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her parents' residence, East 92d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

KELLOGG.—On Saturday, May 11, of convulsions, at the house of her uncle, Samuel M. Blatchford, MAGGIE ELOISE, youngest daughter of S. Wilson Kellogg, M. D., Surgeon U. S. Navy.

RIDER.—In Jamaica, L. I., on Monday, June 3, Miss A. JENNIE RIDER, youngest daughter of Gilbert Rider, Esq., aged 23 years and 2 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) June 5, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father.

HADFIELD.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, June 4, MARY, wife of John W. Hadfield, aged 51 years, 5 months and 4 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral from her late residence, East Williamsburgh, L. I., on Thursday, June 6, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHITE.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., on Tuesday, May 28, of diphtheria, JOSEPH, eldest son of Joseph and Mary E. White.

FOWLER.—At Nassau, N. P., on Monday, May 13, where he had gone for his health, JACOB V. B. FOWLER, of Newburgh, N. Y., aged 44 years.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 4.—*In steamship Borussia, from Hamburg*—P. H. Moller and wife, Miss Anderson, Sophie von Emden, Mary Targ, R. Walcke, Ed. Lampe, Betty Riesneim, John Buchanan, J. K. Buchanan, B. J. Brodersen, W. Jacoby, Emil Voss, C. Andrews, E. Florance, J. Alston, Carl Busjaeger and wife, H. Beyer, L. Heim F. Prey, J. Gulda, Louise Haussmann, Wilh. Saniter, Egert Ladehoff, Wilh Koller, H. K. Nehrich, Jac. Schonhoff, Margtha Hirt, Otto Lange, A. E. Siemsen, L. F. Winkens, H. Loewenstein, wife and children, Rosalie Loewenstein, Louis Marcus, Ph. Hirsch, Rud. Georgi, A. Pfeiffer, H. R. Kirsten, Fritz von Zedlitz, M. Schops, A. Dobrowolski, C. Armberg, Therese Freyding and child, Thomas Smith and wife, Carl von Seutter, Christine Rieschen, Gust. Jenke, P. C. Spengler, wife and child, Adelheid Wehner, Dr. Carl Storck, Max von Bonin, and several hundred in the steerage.

JUNE 4—*In steamship Prince Albert from Galway*—Thomas Chapman, Wm. Robinson, Mrs. Jane Dawson, Miss Margaret Jaffers, Master James Jaffers, J. F. Ramsdale.

In schr. Lydia A. May, from Cardenas—S. H. McLaurin, Hy. Cheeney, Jos. Whitford, Wm. Barber.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 29 | Sun sets..... 7 27 | Moon rises.. 2 13
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 5 20 | Gov. Island.. 6 09 | Hell Gate... 7 31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, June 4.

Cleared.

Steamships New-York, Hunter, Philadelphia, James Hand; State of Georgia, Garvin, Fort Monroe, ———; Bienville, Rathbone, Havana, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Ship Centurion, Zerega, Antwerp Zerega & Co.

Barks Ercole, (Italian,) Saltom, Genoa J. S. Spinney; B. Hallett, Little, Philadelphia, ———; E. Leavitt, Hallett, Archangel, ———; Orphan, Smith, Dublin, ———; Star King, Holden, Montevideo, L. Nickerson; J. Benson, Johnson, Ponce, ———.

Brigs Chesapeake, Evans, Washington, Del., Metcalf & Duncan; O. C. Clary, Philbrook, Gardner, Me., Metcalf & Duncan; Independence, Sinclair, St. John, P. I. Nevius & Son; W. J. Treat, Park, Portland R. P. Buck & Co.; Scotland, Turner, Barbados, E. T. Smith; C. W. Coggins, Coggins, Ellsworth, C. & E. J. Peters.

Schooners J. Ammack, Pearce, Fort Monroe, McCready, Mott & Co.; S. Cullen, Cullen, Fort Monroe, McCready, Mott & Co.; Blanch, Delap, St. Pierre, D. R. De Wolf; H. Payson, Crowell, Boston, A. Havens; Gertrude, Fitch, Norwich, master; Czar, Hammond, Cadiz, Baker & Dayton; Zoe, Potter, Bristol, master; Romp, (Br.,) Swain, Battle Harbor, J. S. Dealey; Commerce, Cox, Baltimore, master; Matilda, West, Essex, J. & N. Smith & Co.; A. Treat, Bowdoin, Elizabethport, ———; Mary Ann, Foss, Boston, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Borussia, Trautmann, Hamburg May 19, and Southampton 2d, at 5:30 P. M., with mdse and 386 passengers. May 19, saw steamship Bavaria in the Elbe. 20th, off Galloper Light-ship, saw bark Elise, No. 487. 23d, lat. 49 40, lon. 64, saw Ham. brig Wilhelme; same day, ship Arctic, Br. barks Sydenham, Henry and William, ships Adelaide Bell, Far West, all bound E. 24th, lat. 49 22, lon. 13 20, ship Westmoreland, bound E.; 25th, lat. 49 20, lon. 29 05 a Bremen ship, showing 31 pendant 6.791; 26th, lat. 48 40, lon. 26 at 7:30 P. M., steamship Hammonia. May 30, lat. 46, lon. 46 to 48 passed several large icebergs. Has had westerly winds during the passage.

Steamship Prince Albert, (Br.,) Leitch, Galway May 21, via St. Johns, N. F., June 1, with mdse. and 218 steerage passengers to Howland & Aspinwall.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Tacony, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Artisan, Chase, Baltimore, with mdse. to W. Dalzell.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Ship Alliance, (Br., of Liverpool,) De Forest, Newport, Wales, via Charleston Bar, 43 ds., with iron and coal to Frenholm, Bros. & Co.

Ship Southerner, (of Freeport, Me.,) Soule, Liverpool April 28, with coal to Nesmith & Sons. In lon. 50, lat. 42 saw several icebergs.

Ship John Tucker, (of Boston,) Taylor, Liverpool 37 ds., with coal to master.

Ship Imperatrice Elisabeth, (Aus.,) Paicurich, Aron, French Africa, 31 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Florida, (of Philadelphia,) Munday, Messina April 8, passed Gibraltar 19th, with fruit, &c., to John R. Dow. Has had light variable winds the entire passage.

Bark Beaver, (Br.,) Utley, Boston 5 ds., in ballast, to master. Will load for Rotterdam.

Brig Union, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 7 ds., with plaster to A. Smithers.

Brig Ada, (Br., of Walton, N. S.,) Greenough, Havana 16 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Tarquin, Lord, Surry 15 ds., with spars to master. 2d inst., Old Field Point bearing S. E., came in collision with schr. Medora, of Rockland, Rhodes, hence for Portland, corn laden, causing her to sink in a short time; took off the captain and crew, and brought them to this City. The Tarquin lost jib boom, bob stay, cutwater, head, &c. It was very thick at the time.

Schr. Hannah M. Johnson, (prize, of New-Orleans,) Capt. John C. Wells, prize master, C. E. Webster, New-Orleans, with cotton, hides, &c., to J. & N. Smith & Co. Was seized southward of Cape Lookout by U. S. brig Perry, on suspicion. 23d ult., lat. 34 14, lon. 73 56, spoke schr. Relief, of and for Philadelphia from Galveston. 4th inst., 12 miles S. of the Light-ship on 5-fathom Bank, saw bark Gem, bound S.

Schr. Lydia A. May, (of Philadelphia,) Baker, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar to master. In lat. 34 16, lon. 16, was run into by a U. S. steamer; carried [illegible] main boom and gaff, split mainsail in ribbons, [illegible] other damage; could not ascertain her name.

Schr. Edward Larneyer, (of Newburyport,) [illegible], Mayaguez, P. R., May 18, with molasses to S. W. [illegible] & Co.

Schr. North Carolina, Bunting, St. Mary's River, [illegible] 4 ds., with wood.

Schr. New Delight, Scofield, Elizabethport, for Allen's Point.

Schr. Silas Wright, Seymour, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Lucy White, (of Rockland,) Arey, Lingan, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to M. Briggs & Co.

Schr. Adele Felecia, Cartwright, Elizabethport, with coal, for Fall River.

Schr. Margaret Ann, Harwood, Elizabethport, with coal for Red Bank.

Schr. Ann, Wallace, Elizabethport, with coal, for Salem.

Schr. Cornelia, Mackey, Elizabethport, with coal, for Fall River.

Schr. Hudson, Roth, Elizabethport, for Allen's Point.

Schr. Orvetta, Sammis, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Empire, Carr, Warren in ballast.

Schr. Electric, Lord, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Zicova, Murch, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Sloop R. H. Green, Hudson, Port Ewen, for Providence.

Sloop L. M Compton, Depuy, Elizabethport, with coal, for New-Haven.

WIND—During the day from N. W. to S., and light.

Sailed.

June 3—Steamship James Adger for Fort Monroe with troops. Ships Dorcas Prince, London; Robena, Glasgow. Brig Nemesis, (Aus.) for Cork or Falmouth.

June 4—Steamships Bienville, Havana; Alabama, Fort Monroe with troops. Ships Cyclone and Carrier Dove, San Francisco; Cornelius Grinnell and Amazon, London. Barks Elizabeth J., Philadelphia; Warren, Havana; Geo. Leslie, Aspinwall; Star King, Montevideo. Brigs Beconda, Aspinwall; S. G. Adams, Cork; Jachen, Amboy; Reporter, Elizabethport; Matilda, (Br.,) Cork.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 4—Arr. ships Black Prince, London; Fear Not, Liverpool; Gulf Stream, Havre; Ophelia, Cadiz; brig P. M. Tucker, Rio Janeiro.

Miscellaneous.

HONOLULU, April 13.—Recent arrivals from the coast of California inform us that ship Speedwell, ashore in Scammon's Lagoon, and sold and abandoned by the master, has been got off, and will be brought here for more extensive repairs. Since the date of the foregoing she has arrived at this port, apparently in as good condition as the day she sailed from here. She has been sold since her arrival on terms not made public, but supposed to be at a rate not far from $11,000. By the arrival of the ship Tamerlane, we learn of the total loss of the whale ship Metacom, of New-Bedford, at the Navigator Group, some time in January. It is reported that about 600 bbls. of oil were saved, and no lives lost.

Spoken, &c.

Belvidere—ship, from Liverpool for Boston, May 4, lat 49, lon. 22.

Gov. Langdon—ship, from Liverpool for Boston, May 20, lat. 45 30, lon. 39 10.

J. West—brig, from Boston for Demerara, May 21, no lat., lon 55 30.

Regent—ship, from Liverpool for Sanganey, May 4, lat. 49, lon. 22.

Point—ship, bound E., May 12, lat. 45 20, lon. 37 28.

Foreign Ports.

At Mayaguez, P. R., May 18, barks Leland, Ross, for Boston in 10 ds; Gazelle, Rhodes, for New-Haven in 3 ds.; brig Nuevitas, Nelson, do. do.; schr. J. H. Burnett, disch'g.

At Cardenas, May 22, bark America, for New-York next day; brig Mary E. Milliken, unc., and others.

[PER BORUSSIA.]

The Ida Lilly, from New-York to the Clyde, is ashore at Mull of Kinho, Islay, full of water. A steamer was sent to her.

GLASGOW, May 15.—The wreck of a vessel, of from 300 to 400 tons, apparently American built, was fallen in with, stern upwards, May 17, about 11 leagues N. N. W. from St. Ives Head.

[PER HIBERNIAN.]

Arrived from New-York—2d, Linnell, at Valencia; 17th, Revenue, at Havre; 19th, Atlantic, at Waterford; 21st, Wizard King and Plymouth Rock, at Deal; 22d, Jane Dagget and London, at do.; India, at Falmouth; 21st, Lycurius and M. Pojaro, at Gloucester; Scandia, N. Despot, and Annie, at Queenstown; 22d, Julia, at do.; 21st, S. C. Grant and Old Hickory, at Liverpool; 22d, Star of the West, at do.; 23d, Thornton and American Union, at do.

Arrived from Boston—15th, Ethan Allen, at Cronstadt; 19th, Stranger, at Havre.

Arrived from New-Orleans—17th, William and Annie, at North Foreland; 18th, Sils, at Dungerness; Prince Oscar, at Eddystone; 16th Transit, at Scilly; 17th, R. Allison, at Havre; 18th, Athens, at do.; Oliver Moses, at Start Point; 19th, Anne Eliza, Alexander and Mary, at Havre; 21st, George Washington, Adept, and Kenmore, at Liverpool; 23d, Frank Pierce, F. & J., Northern Chief, Simonds, Warbler, Ocean Queen, Rockland and Almira, at do.; Aurora, at Belfast.

Arrived from Mobile—17th, John Bunyan, at Havre; 22d, Tri Color, at Liverpool; 23d, Lucknow, Emerald Isle, and Stebonheth, at do.

Arrived from Savannah—16th, Dryden, at Cronstadt; 19th, Johannes, at Dover; 22, Arab, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Baltimore—23, [illegible], at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—23, Lancaster, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—D. H. Watson, from Liverpool.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

A CARD.

HEAD-QUARTERS ROBERT ANDERSON ZOUAVES,
CAMP SUMTER, UNION-SQUARE,
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1861.

Reports calculated to injure the ROBERT ANDERSON ZOUAVES REGIMENT having been circulated to the effect that the Regiment is to be abandoned, we [illegible] assure all who are disposed [illegible] that this Regiment will never [illegible] to do by the General and [illegible] Union Defence Committee, [illegible] latter body we have thus far [illegible] zation. Such reports are slanderous to the Committee of high-toned, honorable gentlemen, known throughout the length and breadth of our land as the Union Defence Committee, whose especial mission it is to foster and protect the regiments formed at their instigation, which have been nursed into life and being by their encouragement and are now awaiting their orders to proceed to the seat of war.

The merchants and great capitalists comprised in the Union Defence Committee would not so far stultify themselves in the eyes of the world, nor would they render themselves infamous, by any act of perfidy towards the regiments which so promptly obeyed their order to appear for inspection on the 25th day of last month; most especially will they hesitate to treat with contempt the name we have so proudly placed upon our standard—a name that the Union loves to honor. The objects of reports reflecting so severely upon our own manliness and courage are well understood; and, fortified as we are the shafts of malice and envy will fall harmless at our feet. Could we allow ourselves to be set aside with that scorn which the act would imply, we should indeed deserve to be stigmatized as traitors to those noble men who have rallied around us—those brave volunteers whose blood is proffered for the protection of the homes and firesides of the honorable gentlemen into whose hands the regiment has placed itself, and at whose cry of alarm our citizen-soldiery so gallantly sprang forth, and only asked to be uniformed and armed by the wealthy property owners of the City, in exchange for which, home, domestic ties, life-bonds, life itself, were freely offered. Now, in the hour of comparative safety, is there a man so degraded as to suppose that the past hour of peril will be forgotten by gentlemen who are held up to the world as worthy to be intrusted with the equipment of brave men and patriot soldiers? None, but the base in heart—themselves natural ingrates—could accuse others of acts so atrocious as the Committee would be guilty of, were they to turn away with cold contempt from the brave men whom they have promised to aid, protect and equip by encouraging words and acts full of the promise of favors still to be conferred. No! let no man hesitate to place himself under the fostering care of the Union Defence Committee and the officers of this regiment, because of the evil reports circulated by designing men, for as sure as there is justice in the cause we have espoused, just so sure will we have justice rendered us by the People's Committee, and by the State and General Governments which we have sworn to defend.

(Signed,) J. LAFAYETTE RIKER, Colonel.
W. S. TISDALE, Acting Lieut.-Col.
OSCAR V. DAYTON, Major.
J. NORRIS McLEAN, Adjutant.

And by all the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the regiment.

ELLSWORTH, THE VICTIM.
BROWNELL, THE AVENGER.
NOW READY,
THE ELLSWORTH AND BROWNELL MEDAL,
Containing a portrait of the lamented ELLSWORTH on one side, and his avenger, BROWNELL, on the reverse.
Price 15 cents; sent post paid. Address
J. G. WELLS, Corner Park-row and Beekman-st.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF FURNITURE, &c., &c.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO., will sell at auction, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at Salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton, the entire stock of Mr. H. Reimhen, (removed from No. 142 3d-av., for convenience of sale,) consisting in part of rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor suites, etageres, centre and fancy tables, Turkish chairs and lounges, book cases, wardrobes, bureaus, washstands, dressing tables, bedsteads, extension tables, dining chairs, maple and mahogany and cane-seat chairs, &c., being the entire stock, and to be sold without reserve, for cash.
ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, viz: Enameled cottage suites, sofas, chairs, rockers, bureaus, wash-stands, toilet crockery, bedsteads, paillasses, husk and hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, bedding, marble top tables, cane-seat chairs, lounges, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, China and glass-ware, kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogue at Salesroom.

STILL THEY COME!
MORE NEW DESIGNS.
UNION ENVELOPES.
READY THIS DAY:
THE ELLSWORTH ASSASSINATION AND REVENGE
BROTHER JONATHAN CHOKING SECESSION,
DON'T SEE IT.
A. L., BIS MARK,
&c., &c.
New designs added daily.
A package containing 25 different designs of Union Envelopes sent, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or money.
The trade supplied low.
Address J. G. WELLS,
Corner Park-row and Beekman-st.,
Dépôt for all kinds of Union Goods.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman fully competent to fill either situation, and has the best of City reference; no objection to the country for the Summer; will be found willing and obliging. Apply at No. 118 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days, first floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; makes soups and desserts of all kinds, &c. Best of City references. Apply at No. 6 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, who has six years' City reference from her last place, a situation as cook and laundress, or regular cook, in a private family; wages, $8; City or country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M.